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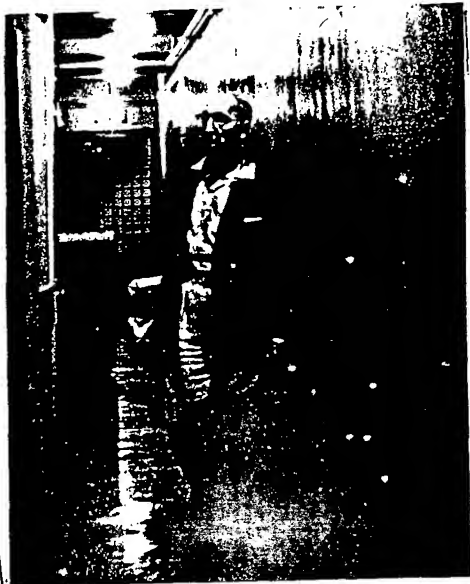
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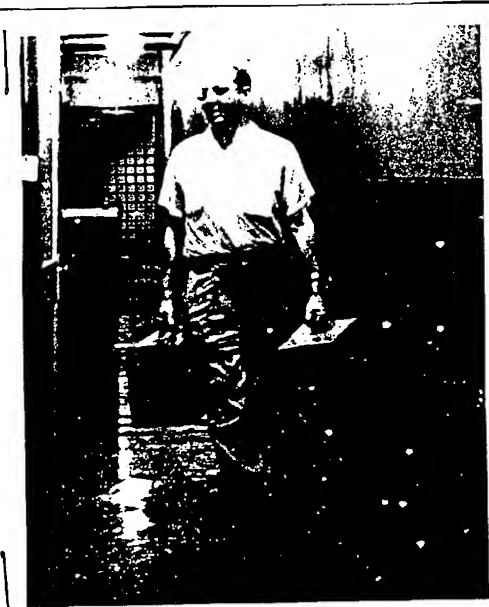
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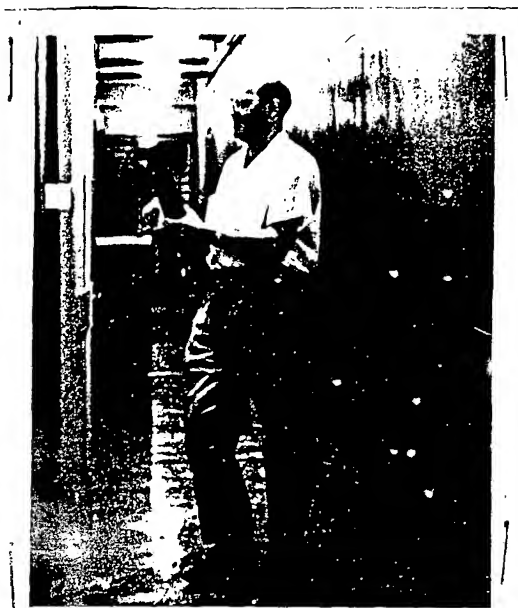


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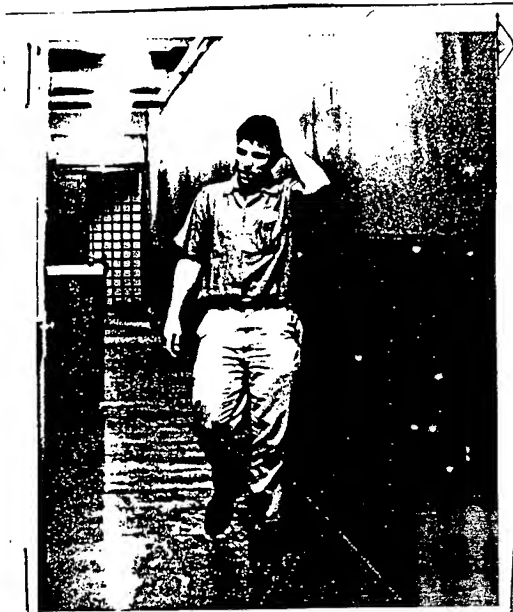
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The Sobell Case

Across The Country

April 11th
is Morton Sobell's
40th Birthday

Please remember to send
him a birthday card

Mr. Morton Sobell
No. 996
Alcatraz, Cal.

March, 1957

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

COURT DECIDING ON SOBELL APPEAL--The U.S. Appeals Court is deciding on whether to grant Morton Sobell a hearing on the new evidence. A decision can be forthcoming at any time... Court observers agreed that Sobell's attorneys argued brilliantly... Should the court decision be negative, Sobell's attorneys have 30 days to file notice of appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

MEXICAN ATTORNEY CONTINUING WORK--The eminent Mexican attorney, Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, is back in Mexico City continuing his work on the case. Dr. Sanchez Ponton intends to interest prominent attorneys and law professors throughout Latin America. In his appearance before the U.S. Appeals Court, he was able to refute the prosecution claim that Sobell was legally deported...

PROTESTS HELPED WIN VISA FOR SANCHEZ PONTON--Interventions with the State Department here and in Mexico won a prompt reversal of efforts to restrict Dr. Sanchez Ponton's trip. The story was front-paged in leading Mexican newspapers. The New York Post also carried a major story... While in New York, Dr. Sanchez Ponton was interviewed by the press services who sent stories to Latin America. The fact that he is a former Minister of Education and Ambassador of Mexico makes his action in this case extremely important.

LIST OF SIGNERS ON EXECUTIVE APPEAL GROWING RAPIDLY--Hardly a day goes by that Mrs. Sobell doesn't receive added signatures to the appeal to President Eisenhower for Morton Sobell's freedom or a new trial... In recent days, California's former

--2--

Governor Olson, who freed Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, joined the Appeal. So did the Rev. Peter McCormack, the Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz. The signers include many eminent Rabbis, such as Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, who until recently was national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations.

YOU CAN HELP THE LIST GROW--By visiting leaders in your city, you can obtain additional signers of the appeal which Mrs. Sobell has made public. Copies of the appeal and the impressive group of signers are available.

NEXT STEP--NEWSPAPER ADS--Mrs. Sobell is planning to take ads in the New York Times and papers in other cities in June, printing the appeal and the names of the signers who agree to participate in the ads. The goal is 1,000 signatures by then. You can help, not only in obtaining signatures, but in raising the funds to pay for the ads. Begin collecting money now. Further information will be sent to you.

FILM STRIPS ARE BETTER THAN EVER--You and friends in your city are missing something if you haven't been showing the new film strip on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, "Was Justice Done?..." New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and St. Louis have taken the lead in showing the film. All report an excellent response. San Francisco criticized the national office for not using enough superlatives about the film... If you are troubled by the technical arrangements, be assured that it is simple to rent a projector for a few dollars in any projector rental store. But just to make sure, the national office is buying another projector, crating it, and shipping it from city to city.

LOS ANGELES PROVIDES RECORDED COMMENTARY--Now, in addition to a narration for the film strip that can be read, there is a first-rate recorded commentary produced by the L.A. Committee. It's done by a professional announcer and has a musical background. All you need is an ordinary tape recorder to use while showing the film. Tapes are available... The film strip is your best way to educate people and raise funds at the same time.

DINNER AND MEETING BOOSTS SOBELL CASE IN LOS ANGELES--Although Senator Langer couldn't attend as scheduled because of illness, a successful \$100-per plate dinner and a public meeting were held by the Los Angeles Committee. Both events heard a recorded statement of Senator Langer's views on the case. The meeting served as focal point for Helen Sobell's announcing of the signers to the executive appeal... There were impressive ads for the meeting in the Mirror-News, leading L.A. newspaper, and in various weekly newspapers...

The dinner was attended by many important community leaders.

NEW YORK STEPS UP ACTIVITY--The past few months have seen a sharp increase in work by the New York Committee...Two receptions were held for Dr. Sanchez Ponton...Many signatures on the executive appeal were obtained by people telephoning persons who had received Mrs. Sobell's mailing...There have been some 20 film strip showings in the New York area at house gatherings, meetings, and luncheons...Thrift sales have resulted in the raising of some \$2,000, and another thrift sale is planned.

CLERGYMEN ATTEND SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE--Two prominent San Francisco clergymen attended the recent conference held by the Bay Area Committee to plan work on the Sobell case. Conference saw film strip and planned further showings, and decided on all-out effort for signatures on executive appeal, in addition to signers announced at the conference. Very well attended musicale was held to raise funds on the case. A \$50 a plate dinner is being explored.

MID-WEST REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS PROGRESS--Haven Perkins, the Sobell Committee's mid-West representative, has been getting a wonderful response on his trips. He's been teaching classes on the Sobell case at important universities, speaking with newspaper editors, union officials, leading civil liberties spokesmen, and other community leaders. He's been selling Professor Sharp's book, getting public and university libraries to order the book, and arranging for book reviews in various publications. Many of the people he has visited have signed the presidential appeal.

DEPARTMENT OF LITTLE KNOWN STATISTICS--The postage meter acquired by the national office has just passed its third anniversary. The meter reading: \$11,000 in postage used to mail the truth around the country during the past three years...This is but a single example of the amount of money that must be spent on every-day work. Up-coming expenses include the need to reprint the trial record (only 10 copies left), a new edition of the tabloid newspaper as soon as there is a court decision, and a reprint of the pamphlet "Prisoner on Our Conscience", which has been out of print for some months.

FROM COAST TO COAST--The Seattle Sobell Committee sent two persons to the Sobell dinner in Los Angeles...Friends in Tucson contributed \$175 to the collection at the Los Angeles meeting...The Portland Committee contributed \$160 to the national office...The Chicago Committee has been increasing its financial support to the national campaign. A mailing in Chicago brought 16 signatures to the executive appeal...

--4--

Yuri Suhl spoke to six gatherings during a recent trip to Boston, including a supper at the Community Church...Rose Sobell, Morton's mother, recently visited Florida to gain new support for the case...The American Book Collector magazine reprinted a poem from Helen Sobell's book, "You, Who Love Life"...Syracuse is among the committees sending a monthly sustaining contribution to the national office.

CONGRESSMEN WRITE MRS. SOBELL--A number of Senators and Congressmen have written cordial letters to Helen Sobell in response to a mailing on the case...She is planning a trip to Washington next month to speak personally with important members of the legislature.

"FRAME-UP GREATER THAN SACCO AND VANZETTI"--An illustration of the spreading of the truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell trial can be seen in the January issue of Fellowship, published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. John M. Swomley, Jr., reviewing John Wexley's book, wrote:

"It was not easy to begin reading such a long book about two people who, I assumed, were guilty and whose case was now closed. For one thing, from talking with one of the lawyers who had become involved in a court appeal for the Rosenbergs, I had formed an impression that some of those supporting the Rosenbergs welcomed the opportunity to have them martyred. But whatever the motives of the Communists in publicizing this case, John Wexley's book raises an issue of justice which no liberty-loving American can ignore. Wexley's facts clearly indicate that the Rosenbergs and a scientist, Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year sentence, were the victims of a political frame-up greater than that of Sacco and Vanzetti."

JUST RECEIVED--Copy of March 6th newspaper, La Opinion, of Pueblo, Mexico, with front page, two-column banner headline reporting Dr. Sanchez Ponton's defense of Morton Sobell.

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

March 15, 1957

Dear Friend:

The Rosenberg-Sobell case has in the space of these past years given rise to numerous books, articles, poems, songs and paintings expressing the deep feelings of mankind.

At this time we bring you word of the latest work to be published--a collection of poetry edited by Martha Millet and including selections by many American writers. The book features a poem by Helen Sobell and a prose sketch titled "My Husband, Morty."

We are enclosing an announcement by the publisher giving further information and telling where you can obtain this book to add to your library on the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

By special arrangement, part of the proceeds from your orders will be contributed toward winning justice for Morton Sobell. Just let the publisher know that you are responding to the letter from the Sobell Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

Ted Jacobs
Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

P.S. Additional circulars are available on request.

THE ROSENBERGS

Poems of the United States

*

George Abbe, W. E. B. DuBois, Michael Gold, Alfred Kreymborg,
Walter Lowenfels, Eve Merriam, Yuri Suhl and others
and featuring a prose sketch, "My Husband, Morty" by Helen Sobell

*

Edited and with an Introduction
by Martha Millet

*

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Cloth only . . . \$3

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as soon as the book is off the press. I enclose my check or money order in the
amount of \$

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Pg 1, 2, 3

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

May 21, 1957

ISSUES IN MORTON SOBELL CASE GOING BEFORE SUPREME COURT

The Morton Sobell case now goes before the United States Supreme Court, which will be asked to review the issues about which increasing numbers of Americans are expressing their deep concern.

On May 14 three judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals rejected Morton Sobell's motions for freedom or a new trial. The decision was written by Judge Harold Medina, and concurred in by Judges Sterry Waterman and Clarence Galston. Judge Medina relied on Judge Irving Kaufman's previous refusal to hold a hearing on the new evidence submitted by Morton Sobell to prove his innocence, which he has steadfastly maintained.

We now have a situation where the new evidence--which admittedly raises issues of deep moral and legal significance--has not been rejected as false. Instead, Judges Medina and Kaufman contend in their opinions that even if all of the new evidence is valid, they cannot conclude that Morton Sobell should be freed or given a new trial.

We do not believe such reasoning can prevail before the Supreme Court. Certainly in a case of this magnitude (The Columbia Law Review referred to it as the "outstanding 'political trial' of this generation"), it is essential to the public as well as to Morton Sobell that the case be carefully examined and new evidence be given a full court hearing.

Why have the lower courts refused a new trial, and how do they explain it?

You will recall that a major aspect of the case against Sobell was the prosecution's attempt to portray Sobell as a fugitive who had fled to Mexico and was deported by the Mexican government. (The courts have already ruled that the issue of "flight" was vital to the case. The other aspect was the word of a single witness, Max Elitcher, an admitted perjurer, who escaped prosecution by testifying against Sobell.)

Evidence obtained after intense and prolonged investigation reveals that the prosecution's attempt to prove Sobell a fugitive was based on fraud. The new evidence consists of:

1. Proof that the prosecution kidnapped Morton Sobell from Mexico.
2. Proof that the prosecution suppressed evidence that would have exposed its illegal acts.

3. Proof that the prosecution used these very illegal acts in the trial to make it appear that Sobell was a fugitive and had to be forced to return--even though the prosecution knew this to be false.
4. Proof that the prosecution lied to the jury and the courts by claiming that Sobell had been legally deported by the Mexican government.
5. Proof that U.S. Immigration Inspector Huggins knowingly lied when he testified that Sobell had been deported, and proof that Huggins had been told before the trial that this was false.
6. Proof that the Mexican government had nothing whatsoever to do with the abduction of Sobell, and in fact protested to the U.S. authorities.
7. Proof that the kidnapping violated our extradition treaty with Mexico and therefore the court lacked the sovereign power to try Sobell.

One would think that with such evidence, the first prerequisite for justice would be to hold a full hearing at which witnesses could be examined under oath and the complete story brought to light. That is why the law calls for a hearing in such cases. However, Judges Medina and Kaufman avoid a hearing by such reasoning as can be seen in the following two examples:

1. Judge Medina recognizes that the treaty between the U.S. and Mexico provides rules for extraditing persons accused of certain crimes. But he says that the kidnapping of Sobell did not violate the treaty because there is no clause in the treaty specifically barring the "abduction by one party of criminals found in the territory of the other."*****The reader can judge for himself the immorality of such reasoning. The entire premise of an extradition treaty is to establish between civilized nations rules for extradition to avoid exactly such situations as the kidnapping of Sobell. For a federal judge to claim that the treaty was not violated because there was no specific anti-kidnapping clause would seem unworthy of our courts and country. Furthermore, for Judge Medina to imply that Morton Sobell could have been considered a "criminal" in Mexico even before an arrest, indictment, trial or any legal proceedings whatsoever, is contrary to the American tradition that every man is innocent until proved guilty.

2. Judge Medina holds that, even if Sobell's charges are true, the "unlawful and unauthorized acts of Mexican police acting in behalf of subordinate agents of the executive branch of the United States government" were not really acts of the United States, and therefore there was no treaty violation.*****In other words, Judge Medina is ruling that unscrupulous prosecutors can conspire with F.B.I. agents, invade the sovereignty of a neighboring country, arrange the kidnapping of a U.S. citizen lawfully visiting that country, bring him to trial, imprison him--and then evade responsibility by saying that the U.S. government had nothing

to do with the matter. How can such a decision stand if our country is to command the respect of our neighboring nations?

Recent Supreme Court decisions favorable to civil liberties afford every hope that the lower court rulings will be reversed--that a full hearing will be ordered into the Sobell case. Judge Kaufman said that he hoped his denial of a hearing would "lay to rest with finality" Sobell's appeals. However, the issues raised by Sobell's trial and continued imprisonment in Alcatraz have been far from "laid to rest." In past months more and more Americans, many of national prominence, have joined in the request for freedom or a new trial. New evidence continues to be obtained. Even as the Appeals Court was sitting, a document providing further proof of Sobell's kidnapping came to light, but the Appeals Court refused to consider it.

Judge Kaufman complained that an "inordinate amount of time, money, effort and ingenuity" had gone into Sobell's appeals. We say that no amount of energy is "inordinate" where the freedom of a human being and principles of justice are concerned. We trust that the carrying of the appeals to the Supreme Court will be made possible by the continued interest, moral support, and financial assistance of all who have helped thus far.

Copies of Morton Sobell's appeals and the opinions by Judges Medina and Kaufman are available on request, as are copies of the verbatim trial transcript and books, articles and speeches on the case.

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg/Sobell
Committee

FILE NO. 100-10714

VOLUME NO. Bulky

SERIALS IB 796

THRU
IB 826

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

IB 796-826

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
796	letter		b7D	
797	literature	✓		
798	pamphlet	✓		
799	letter	✓		
800	letter		b7D	
801	document		b7D	
802	letter	✓		
803	receipt		b7D	
804	letter		b7D	
805	letter		b7D	
806	flyer	✓		
807	letter		b7D	
808	press release	✓		
809	letter		b7D	
810	document		b7D	
811	letter	✓		
812	letter	✓		
813	letter		b7D	
814	flyer	✓		
815	poems	✓		
816	flyer	✓		
817	flyer	✓		
818	letter		b7D	

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

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BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Profile: 100-387835

N.Y.

Field Division

7/3/57

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

96. [REDACTED]
97. Literature received by [REDACTED] from Com. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Subm. on 6/19/57 from SA Edward V. Hall. drt
98. Pamphlet entitled "Sobell Boat Ride" dtd 5/26/57. Subm. on 6/17/57 from SA John P. Di Marchi. See ser. [REDACTED] drt
99. Contribution request letter. [REDACTED] Subm. on 7/5/57 from SA Wm. G. Linehan. drt
800. [REDACTED]

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Field File #:

100-107111-18145

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100-107111-18145

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NEW YORK

Field Division

7/31/57

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN
THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

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Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL IB's

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VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

- 801. [REDACTED]
- 802. Lt dtd 1/11/57 addressed "Dear Friend" from Ted Jacobs, CSJMS.
- 803. [REDACTED]
- 804. [REDACTED]
- 805. [REDACTED]
- 806. Flyer captioned "Keep the Presses Rolling with the Facts in the Sobell Case".
- 807. [REDACTED]
- 808. Press release, 12/12. b 7d

NOTE: 801 to 808 recd. by SA Russell P. Curtis on 2/11/57. See ser. [REDACTED] drt

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BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

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NEW YORK

Field Division

7/31/57

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Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

809. [REDACTED]

810. [REDACTED]

811. Lt addressed "Dear Friend" dtd 11/30/56 from Ted Jacobs with photo of "You, Who Love Life". b7d

812. Lt dtd [REDACTED] from Mrs. Morton Sobell, 30 Charlton St., to [REDACTED] with "Appeal to the President".

813. [REDACTED]

OTE: 809 to 813 recd. by SA Russell P. Curtis on 2/14/57. See ser. [REDACTED] drt

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

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Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

814. Program of Sobell Boat Ride, 5/26/57. Recd. by SA David Ryan on 5/27/57. See ser. [redacted] drt
815. 3 poems by Mrs. Morton Sobell. Recd. by SA Arthur S. Bennett on 6/4/57. See ser. [redacted] drt
816. Program of Boat Ride to Bear Mt. sponsored by Sobell Committee. Recd. by SA Arthur S. Bennett on 6/4/57. See ser. [redacted] drt
817. Sobell Boat Ride Program 5/26/57. Recd. by SA L. S. Goodwin on 6/5/57. drt
818. [redacted]

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JUL 31 1957

FBI - NEW YORK

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BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

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NEW YORK

Field Division

8/6/57

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

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Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

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Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

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BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Office:

NEW YORK

Field Division

8/19/57

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

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Source From Which Property Acquired:

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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

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Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identify of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

10. [REDACTED]
11. Letter dated 7/10/57 from Sarah Hammond at CTSJMS. Recd. 7/17/57 by SA Ancin. cm
12. Letter dated 7/57 signed Helen Sobell, CTSJFMS re plea for signing Amicus Curiae Brief and contributions. Recd. 7/17/57 by SA Ancin. cm
13. Amicus Curiae Brife on behalf of Morton Sobell. Recd. 7/17/57 by SA Ancin. cm
14. Publication "That Justice Shall be Done" Aug. 1957 by Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Recd. 7/17/57 by SA Ancin. cm

Edward M. Ancin on 7/24/57. drt

Recd. by

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Field File #:

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FBI - NEW YORK	

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

May 21, 1957

ISSUES IN MORTON SOBELL CASE GOING BEFORE SUPREME COURT

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Evidence obtained after intense and prolonged investigation reveals that the prosecution's attempt to prove Sobell a fugitive was based on fraud. The new evidence consists of:

1. Proof that the prosecution kidnapped Morton Sobell from Mexico.
 2. Proof that the prosecution suppressed evidence that would have exposed its illegal acts.
- [REDACTED]

b7D


3. Proof that the prosecution used these very illegal acts in the trial to make it appear that Sobell was a fugitive and had to be forced to return--even though the prosecution knew this to be false.
4. Proof that the prosecution lied to the jury and the courts by claiming that Sobell had been legally deported by the Mexican government.
5. Proof that U.S. Immigration Inspector Huggins knowingly lied when he testified that Sobell had been deported, and proof that Huggins had been told before the trial that this was false.
6. Proof that the Mexican government had nothing whatsoever to do with the abduction of Sobell, and in fact protested to the U.S. authorities.
7. Proof that the kidnapping violated our extradition treaty with Mexico and therefore the court lacked the sovereign power to try Sobell.

One would think that with such evidence, the first prerequisite for justice would be to hold a full hearing at which witnesses could be examined under oath and the complete story brought to light. That is why the law calls for a hearing in such cases. However, Judges Medina and Kaufman avoid a hearing by such reasoning as can be seen in the following two examples:

1. Judge Medina recognizes that the treaty between the U.S. and Mexico provides rules for extraditing persons accused of certain crimes. But he says that the kidnapping of Sobell did not violate the treaty because there is no clause in the treaty specifically barring the "abduction by one party of criminals found in the territory of the other."*****The reader can judge for himself the immorality of such reasoning. The entire premise of an extradition treaty is to establish between civilized nations rules for extradition to avoid exactly such situations as the kidnapping of Sobell. For a federal judge to claim that the treaty was not violated because there was no specific anti-kidnapping clause would seem unworthy of our courts and country. Furthermore, for Judge Medina to imply that Morton Sobell could have been considered a "criminal" in Mexico even before an arrest, indictment, trial or any legal proceedings whatsoever, is contrary to the American tradition that every man is innocent until proved guilty.

2. Judge Medina holds that, even if Sobell's charges are true, the "unlawful and unauthorized acts of Mexican police acting in behalf of subordinate agents of the executive branch of the United States government" were not really acts of the United States, and therefore there was no treaty violation.*****In other words, Judge Medina is ruling that unscrupulous prosecutors can conspire with F.B.I. agents, invade the sovereignty of a neighboring country, arrange the kidnapping of a U.S. citizen lawfully visiting that country, bring him to trial, imprison him--and then evade responsibility by saying that the U.S. government had nothing

b7d



to do with the matter. How can such a decision stand if our country is to command the respect of our neighboring nations?

Recent Supreme Court decisions favorable to civil liberties afford every hope that the lower court rulings will be reversed--that a full hearing will be ordered into the Sobell case. Judge Kaufman said that he hoped his denial of a hearing would "lay to rest with finality" Sobell's appeals. However, the issues raised by Sobell's trial and continued imprisonment in Alcatraz have been far from "laid to rest." In past months more and more Americans, many of national prominence, have joined in the request for freedom or a new trial. New evidence continues to be obtained. Even as the Appeals Court was sitting, a document providing further proof of Sobell's kidnapping came to light, but the Appeals Court refused to consider it.

Judge Kaufman complained that an "inordinate amount of time, money, effort and ingenuity" had gone into Sobell's appeals. We say that no amount of energy is "inordinate" where the freedom of a human being and principles of justice are concerned. We trust that the carrying of the appeals to the Supreme Court will be made possible by the continued interest, moral support, and financial assistance of all who have helped thus far.

Copies of Morton Sobell's appeals and the opinions by Judges Medina and Kaufman are available on request, as are copies of the verbatim trial transcript and books, articles and speeches on the case.

~~~~~SOBELL BOAT RIDE~~~~~

"... peace, bread and
roses and children's
laughter.
Ethel Rosenberg

Program
Sunday,
May 26, 1957

The following activities have been planned to add to your pleasure:

11:30-12:30 Children's Program - Children's Room, 3d Dk.

Betty Sanders - Yuri Suhl

11:30 Dancing - Dance Floor - 2nd Deck

Square Dancing, Folk Dancing, Social Dancing

Professional Folk & Square Dance Caller

11:30 Community Sing - Sun Deck - 4th Floor

1:30 approx. Arriving Bear Mountain - No reserved tables - but we suggest you use the Picnic Area above Hessian Lake. (This is nearest to most facilities). Bear Mountain offers swimming, rowing, roller skating, walks, just plain loafing.

2:00-4:00 Basketball & Volley ball courts have been reserved. Our athletic directors will help organize athletic activities.

2:30-4:00 Children's Playground supervised group games. PRIZES.

HOLD ON TO THIS PROGRAM

(over)

- 4:30-5:00 Board John A. Meseck at Landing Pier
Boat leaves 5 p.m.
- 5:30 Dancing - Dance Floor - Folk, Social Dancing
- 5:30-6:30 Reading Hour for Children 4 - 8
2nd Deck (opposite Dance Floor)
- 5:30-6:15 Sobell Film Strip: highlights of Rosenberg-Sobell case in film & dialogue - 3d Deck
- 6:30-7:15 Drawing for "MY FAIR LADY"
- 8:00 app. Dock at 134 Street Pier
- 8:30 app. Dock at Battery Park

Literature on Sobell Case - Main Deck Lunch Room
First Aid Room - 3rd Deck
Sobell Committee Room - 3rd Deck - Room 2 - open at all times for volunteers and ticket settlement.

HAPPY SAILING



We know your thoughts, like ours, are with Morton Sobell as we go sailing up the Hudson today. Many Americans look forward to the day, when Morty, Helen and their family are guests of honor on a Victory Celebration Boat Ride up and down the Hudson, Mississippi, Potomac

and all the waters of America.

"Liberty and Justice for all", recite our children in the Pledge of Allegiance. That is why the imprisonment of Morton Sobell and the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg remain on the conscience of all Americans.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN OUR FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Evidence not available at the trial shows that Morton Sobell was convicted by perjury and violation of international law.

Twelve days ago the Court of Appeals refused even a hearing on the new evidence. Judge Medina's opinion explaining the decision is amazing for its reasoning.

For example, Judge Medina does not reject as false the new evidence that Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico. Instead, he argues that even if this happened, it did not violate the law because the treaty between the U.S. and Mexico does not specifically make kidnapping a crime. To the non-legal mind, this might seem like arguing that murdering someone with a hatpin isn't illegal because murder by hatpin isn't specifically prohibited by law.

PUBLIC FIGURES URGE FREEDOM OR NEW TRIAL

The Court of public opinion is registering a different verdict. Eminent Americans including Elmer Davis, former Governor Olson of California and the Rev.

Peter McCormack, Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz, have asked for Executive Pardon or new trial for Morton Sobell.

Additional voices of support are being raised in Latin America and Europe.

We MUST provide the guarantee that this case will be effectively heard by the Supreme Court, which has the solemn responsibility to express public policy through the law.

We have no doubt justice will triumph. The question is, how soon? For 7 long years, Morton Sobell, proclaiming his innocence has been behind bars. Further imprisonment not only wreaks havoc upon his family... it maintains a blot upon the honor of our nation. Victory in his efforts for redress of grievance is not only victory for him, but victory for all America. What you continue to do for him, you do for all.

THE HIGH COST OF JUSTICE

Frankly, the cost of obtaining justice has gone up higher than the cost of

living. But life can no more
continue without justice than
it can without air.

Your Committee will need

funds--more than usual, too--
to help carry Morton Sobell's
appeal to the Supreme Court
of the United States.

THE COMMITTEE WILL NEED YOUR PERSONAL HELP!

1. Speakers and an exciting film on the case are available for home-showing, house parties, etc. Organize a house-party among your friends, or in your organization.
2. Contribute what you can to the Sobell Justice Fund now. Raise money from your friends, neighbors, relatives.

For more information

or
To volunteer to help

Fill Out This Coupon
Immediately



Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

☐ Please send me more in-
formation on the Sobell
Case.

☐ I want to help win justice
for Morton Sobell and all
America. Please let me
know what I can do

Name _____

Address _____

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

Dear Friend:

On behalf of our committee and the Sobell family, we offer our deepest thanks for your contribution.

It is through such assistance by people throughout our country that we are able to place Morton Sobell's case before the courts and the public.

Can we count on your continuing support?

If you could join those who are making a contribution each month to sustain our efforts to win justice in the Sobell case, it would be of tremendous help.

Thank you again for your generous contribution.

Sincerely,

Emily Alman
Emily Alman
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Dear Friends:

I would like to pledge \$_____ per month for the next six months to sustain the legal and public appeals of Morton Sobell.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

January 14, 1957

Dear Friend:

Hope we're not overburdening you with letters these past days, but we know you will want to be informed on the progress being made as the Sobell case moves before the Appeals Court. Also, we want to discuss with you the opportunity for your participation.

First, to bring you up to date. We are presently waiting to learn the date when oral argument will be scheduled before the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York. On December 12th the attorneys for Morton Sobell submitted their legal briefs. The prosecution is now preparing its answering briefs. Oral argument, which will probably take place early in February, will be in each court before three judges of the Appeals Court.

Meanwhile, our attorneys are proceeding with their preparations. We want, if at all possible, to have Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, the distinguished Mexican authority on international law, come to New York to argue before the Court. We also would like to have one or more prominent Mexican legal authorities come as observers.

Those of us in New York will of course be able to attend the court session. However, we believe it is extremely important for people from other cities throughout the country to also attend. In this way the understanding of what takes place and the drama of the argument can be brought back first-hand to many cities.

Would it be possible for a group of Sobell supporters in your area to raise funds to send someone to attend the court session? The representative might be an important person in your city, such as a lawyer you would like to interest in the case, or one of the present supporters who could give a report at a meeting on returning. If there are enough people from out of town, we also plan to have a conference following the day in court. We are hampered by not knowing the exact date yet, but we will advise you as soon as we know. Meanwhile, you could explore the possibilities.

-2-

In the event that it is absolutely impossible to send someone, we count on your support in another way. We will need a considerable amount of funds during the next weeks. Please send as much as you can. If you are among the groups that have made plans to raise some money, but have not done so as yet, we urge you to follow through as quickly as possible.

With best regards..

Sincerely..

Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

P.S. --Thought you'd be interested in the enclosed reprint showing how the credibility of a key witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial is being destroyed.

.....
Keep the Presses Rolling
.....

.....
With the Facts in the Sobell Case
.....

Here it is, just off the press--our four-page newspaper that people have been asking for to meet the demand for more information about activity and progress taking place in the Sobell case. We have already received many enthusiastic reactions. Our first printing is 50,000. With additional printings in the next months, we hope to see hundreds of thousands distributed throughout the country. Think of the effect if our thousands of supporters everywhere undertake to circulate the paper in their respective areas! It will guarantee that as the case goes before the Appeals Court this Fall, many more Americans will know the facts.

We are asking everyone to arrange for distributing the paper and to place their orders--the largest orders possible--immediately. This is a paper that can be sent to your community leaders, to people on various mailing lists you can obtain, to people in your city already sympathetic to the case, to everyone you can think of reaching. The paper can be used for distribution at public functions, on street corners, at factories. It can also be used for fund-raising, being mailed with a letter asking for a contribution. Our committee can supply return postage-paid envelopes for such mailings.

What we propose is that every group of persons who can possibly do so order and arrange to distribute 1,000 copies as a start. Those who can't possibly distribute this amount can, of course, order less, but we ask you to set your sights high and consider whether you can find 1,000 persons in your city to give this newspaper to immediately. (The large committees will be distributing the paper in the tens of thousands.)

The economics of the paper are not difficult. One thousand will cost you \$20. Lesser quantities are at \$3 per hundred. Because we must pay cash to the printer, it is essential that orders be paid for in advance. However, we are confident that a sum such as \$20 can be raised quickly to cover this valuable and challenging project.

We are looking forward to receiving your orders and hearing of your plans as quickly as possible.

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

940 Broadway, New York City

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

AL 4-9983

From the desk of: Ted Sorensen

**APPEALS COURT ASKED TO FREE MORTON SOBELL
BECAUSE OF FRAUD BY PROSECUTORS**

**Judge Kaufman Charged with Refusal
To Consider New Evidence of Prosecution Perjury**

NEW YORK, Dec. 12--The U.S. Court of Appeals today was asked to free Morton Sobell from a 30-year sentence on grounds that the Appeals Court itself, as well as the trial court, had been the victim of fraud and deceit by the prosecution.

Attorneys for Sobell, who is fighting for an opportunity to establish his innocence and prove that his trial was fraudulent, asked the Appeals Court to direct a verdict of acquittal, to grant a new trial, or order a hearing on the new evidence showing that the prosecutors used perjured testimony and deceived the courts.

Two vigorously written briefs, totalling 160 printed pages, attacked lower court Judge Irving Kaufman for refusing to grant Sobell a hearing.

Judge Kaufman was charged with failure to consider any of the new evidence. The briefs charged him with showing a striking disregard for the misconduct of the prosecution and seeking to excuse it by claiming that Sobell had not been diligent enough in exposing this misconduct.

Sobell's attorneys accused Judge Kaufman of "blindly ignoring" the findings of the Appeals Court in the case, and erroneously characterizing the facts and the nature of the prosecution's fraud.

Sobell's attorneys told the Appeals Court that it had been deceived when told by the prosecution that Sobell had been legally deported from Mexico and that the prosecution had nothing

children were illegally kidnapped from Mexican soil by prosecution agents without knowledge of any Mexican authorities.

The briefs state that the prosecution resorted to this fraud to give a false impression of Sobell as a fugitive--a claim needed to bolster the weak case against Sobell.

Sobell's attorneys quoted the Appeals Court finding that the prosecution did in fact claim that Sobell had been legally deported from Mexico. U.S. Attorney Williams stated before Judge Kaufman that the prosecution never meant to imply that Sobell was "legally" deported. By accepting Williams' version, the briefs said, Judge Kaufman ignored the findings of the higher court.

Sobell's attorneys challenged U.S. attorney Paul Williams to either refute or accept the validity of the new evidence. The prosecutors accused in the brief include Roy Cohn, who subsequently became aide to Senator McCarthy, and Irving Saypol, now a New York State judge.

The Sobell briefs said that the prosecution had violated our nation's treaty obligations with Mexico by invading Mexican sovereignty and seizing Sobell--an action protested by Mexican authorities. As a result of this violation, the U.S. did not have the right to try Sobell, the briefs said.

By permitting such actions, Sobell's attorneys charged, Judge Kaufman sets a precedent that makes a mockery of international treaties and runs counter to our State Department's announced policy of respect and observance of agreements between nations.

"It is particularly true in this case," Sobell's attorneys said, "that the ability of our courts to recognize and undo wrong, a characteristic of our democratic tradition, will do great service to our nation and further enhance the prestige of our courts. Our heritage requires that questions concerning the corruption of justice be brought to the attention of the courts, where they will be accorded the most careful scrutiny with all the protections of a judicial hearing."

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Sobell's attorneys quoted Chief Justice Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court as saying: "The dignity of the United

States Government will not permit the conviction of any person on tainted testimony...The government of a strong and free nation does not need convictions based upon such testimony."

Sobell was convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in 1951 in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and was sentenced to 30 years by Judge Kaufman, who presided at the trial. Sobell's attorneys had asked Judge Kaufman to step aside and permit another judge to consider Sobell's new Appeals, but Judge Kaufman refused. In recent years, many eminent Americans have stated publicly that they believe Sobell is innocent and should have a new trial.

Sobell's attorneys submitting the briefs include the firm of Frank Donner, Arthur Kinoy and Marshall Perlin of 342 Madison Ave., New York City; Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco; and Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, professor of law at the University of Mexico and formerly Minister of Education of that country.

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9963

November 30, 1956

Dear Friends:

It is with deep pleasure that we send you this attractive book of poems by Helen Sobell, with lithographs by Rockwell Kent and the eloquent introduction by Ring Lardner, Jr..

There has been an excellent initial reaction to the poems. Mrs. Sobell has already received letters from prominent individuals who have stated that the poems make them aware of the human tragedy in this case. This response has led us to believe that the poems may be helpful to you in obtaining added support for the case, and in securing financial contributions.

A limited number of copies have been made available to us. If you would like additional copies, they can be obtained at \$1 each.

Please keep us advised of your plans.

Very sincerely yours,

Ted Jacobs

Ted Jacobs
PUBLIC RELATIONS

*YOU, WHO LOVE
LIFE*

A BOOK OF POEMS BY

HELEN
SOBELL

LITHOGRAPHS BY

ROCKWELL
KENT

Mrs. Morton Sobell

30 Charlton Street

New York City

January 7, 1957.

[REDACTED] b7D

My warmest wishes to you for a happy new year. For some time I've been meaning to write this letter to you and others who have done so much in the fight to free my husband. This is a perfect occasion, because rather than impress upon you the problems we face, I can joyously share with you something very wonderful that has happened, and discuss optimistically some of our immediate plans.

You work, and you work--always against tremendous odds--and then suddenly there is a ray of light that makes it all worthwhile and shows that victories can be won even when the moment seems bleakest.

That is the way I felt last month, after our seven-year-old son Mark was granted a visit to see his father in Alcatraz for the first time in more than four years. When I left New York for our Thanksgiving visit, I had received a flat denial of permission for Mark to visit. However, I took him to California with me. And then, in a conversation with the warden, I was told that I could bring Mark with me for a visit. If you remember, permission for a visit was given once before--but when we got to the pier, the visit was denied. Children are forbidden in Alcatraz.

I approached the day with much anxiety and only on the morning of the visit did I casually--oh, so casually--tell Mark that maybe he might see Morty today. Instinctively, I had felt it would be good for Mark, as well as for Morty, and a prominent psychiatrist assured me, and also wrote the authorities stating this was so. But when I saw the expression of joy that broke out on Mark's face, I truly realized how necessary such a visit was.

Now can I tell you of that moment--when Mark sat with his face against the glass through which we must look, with the telephone pressed to his ear--when Morty entered the room and joyously looked upon his son, whom he had last seen when he was 3. The visit lasted for an hour and a half, and it sped by all too quickly. It took Mark scarcely any time at all to establish a warm relationship to his father. They talked about so many things--about television, about Mark's toy trains, about things he would build. Morty showed Mark how he could wiggle his ears, and Mark told Morty about his bike-riding. As the visit progressed, Mark pressed as close to the glass as possible. And if you've ever seen a little boy, kneeling on a chair, with his pants sliding down a little, his shoulders hunched forward in absorbed attention, you can get an idea of how it was. Now, as a result of the

visit, Mark knows his father, not only as someone whom he talks about, but someone in the flesh. Mark has been wanting a jack-knife, and I have been refusing it. When the question came up on our return to New York Mark suggested, "I think we ought to take it up with Morty."

I tell you these things, not only because I know you will want to share them with me, but because our visit illustrates that when we continue to press forward, we are successful. As the New Year starts, I am filled with hope...hope because of the tremendously strong legal motion going before the Appeals Courts...hope because of the growing support. It seems as if we are beginning to see a fruition of the past years of work that has been done so tirelessly.

As you will see from the enclosed list, an impressive number of prominent Americans have thus far signed the Appeal to the President for a new trial, or for my husband's freedom. It is particularly urgent that at this time, when the case goes before the higher courts, we achieve a maximum public support.

That is why we are redoubling our efforts now to obtain new signers to this appeal. Letters are being written to many important people. But we need your help. No one person can visit every city and see personally the hundreds of community leaders who we know will sign if asked. But together it is possible. I ask you to join in visiting those clergymen, professional people, civil liberties spokesmen, and others you feel are important to ask them to join in this appeal. Could you put aside some time in the next weeks to see some of these people with the enclosed material, and with literature on the case?

In areas where we have sent material and asked for signatures from particular individuals I am enclosing the names of those who have received material. With some of these your visit can mean not only a signature but help in other ways too. You may find help, for instance, in arranging a showing of the film strip to a group or an organization.

I know that sometimes there is a hesitancy to approach a leader of a community. But believe me when I tell you that these anxieties, which I have too, are overcome by the warm and friendly reception that occurs these days. The six or ten or twenty signatures you might obtain are important. When you multiply your success by similar achievements throughout the country, you can see the sum total. Even where you are not successful in obtaining a signature, you can make a friend, in acquainting someone with the facts.

Please return the signatures to me or to the Sobell Committee, 468 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, California. They will be made public on February the 22nd in Los Angeles at a large meeting at which U.S. Senator Langer

WESTCOTT - 12 - GILES

-3-

will speak. Senator Langer's support in the past and his action at this time in taking a 6000 mile trip to speak in behalf of justice for Morton is very meaningful. Those whose signatures you are requesting will be encouraged by the fact that Senator Langer is participating in our effort to win justice.

Thank you for taking the time to do this, as well as for your continued efforts in spreading the facts and in raising the funds so urgently needed for our legal and public campaign. Morton and I are confident that with increased efforts, we can end this nightmare which Morton has been able to endure thus far only because of your devoted support, and the knowledge that victory in our case is interwoven with the quest for justice and sanity in our country.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell

Helen Sobell

Appeal to the President

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

Morton Sobell, now in his sixth year of imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

We do not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt--for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President, we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

☐ My signature may be made public along with other signers of the Appeal.

☐ I request that my signature not be made public.

The following persons are among those who have signed the Appeal to the President.

Note: Affiliations are for identification only.

Rev. David Andrews, Greensboro, N. C.
 Dr. Roland M. Beinton, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
 Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Harold J. Bass, The Church for Today, Tacoma, Wash.
 Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Helen Marston Boardley, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Dr. Leo Bigelman, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Jessie F. Binford, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. David Blackwell, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
 Prof. Bert Bodde, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Murray Branch, Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
 Robert L. Brook, Attorney, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Prof. Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. Morris Cunningham, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
 Elmer Davis, Commentator, Washington, D.C.
 Frank C. Davis, Psychologist, Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Dorothy Day, Editor Catholic Worker, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, Temple Sinai, New Orleans, La.
 Ada M. Field, Guilford College, N.C.
 John P. Flimarty, Attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney-Williams cases, New York, N.Y.
 Waldo Frank, Author, Truro, Mass.
 J. Allan Frankel, Attorney, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N.Y.
 Maxwell Geismar, Literary Critic, Harrison, N.Y.
 Prof. Edwin R. Goodenough, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Rabbi Harry Halpern, East Midwood Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 William Harrison, Publisher and Editor Boston Chronicle, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Bklyn, N.Y.
 Prof. Isaac Kalthoff, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
 J. M. Kuehn, Prof. Emeritus, University of Texas, Austin, Texas
 Rev. John Howard Lathrop, Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Dr. Herman Lavet, North Hollywood, Calif.
 Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Director of Graduate Studies, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.
 Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, New York, N.Y.
 Dr. Milton E. London, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Divinity School of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Daniel Marshall, Attorney, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rev. Archie Matson, Broadway Methodist Church, Glendale, Calif.
 Dr. Leo Mayer, New York, N.Y.
 Louis McCabe, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Sidney G. Meek, University Heights Presbyterian Church, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi Uri Miller, Baltimore, Md.
 Lewis Mumford, Author, Amenia, N.Y.
 Prof. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas
 Dr. Scott Nearing, Camp Rosier, Maine
 Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.
 Prof. Victor Pashkis, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize Scientist, Pasadena, Calif.
 Dr. Alexander E. Penness, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Richard W. Petherbridge, Attorney, El Centro, Calif.
 Rev. Dwyden L. Phelps, Fellowship Church, Berkeley, Calif.
 Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Rabbi Samuel Rackman, Congregation Shaarey Tefila, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. Anatol Rappaport, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Prof. Oscar E. Rice, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.
 Rabbi David S. Shapiro, Congregation Anshe Sfard, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill.
 Margaret T. Siskin, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Calif.
 Dr. Harold C. Urey, Scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Chicago, Ill.

NOTES: Affiliations are for scientific

Rev. David Andrews, Greensboro, N. C.
 Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
 Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Harold J. Bass, The Church for Today, Tacoma, Wash.
 Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Helen Marston Beardsley, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Dr. Leo Bigelman, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Jessie F. Binford, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. David Blackwell, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
 Prof. Dert Bodde, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Murray Bruch, Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
 Robert L. Brook, Attorney, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Prof. Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. Boris Cunningham, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
 Elmer Davis, Commentator, Washington, D.C.
 Frank C. Davis, Psychologist, Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Dorothy Day, Editor Catholic Worker, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, Temple Sinai, New Orleans, La.
 Ada M. Field, Guilford College, N.C.
 John F. Finerty, Attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney-Billings cases, New York, N. Y.
 Waldo Frank, Author, Truro, Mass.
 J. Allan Frankel, Attorney, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N.Y.
 Maxwell Geismar, Literary Critic, Harrison, N.Y.
 Prof. Erwin S. Goodenough, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Rabbi Harry Halpern, East Midwood Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 William Harrison, Publisher and Editor Boston Chronicle, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Bklyn, N.Y.
 Prof. Isaac Kolthoff, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
 J. M. Kuehne, Prof. Emeritus, University of Texas, Austin, Texas
 Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Dr. Norman Levst, North Hollywood, Calif.
 Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Director of Graduate Studies, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.
 Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, New York, N.Y.
 Dr. Milton Z. London, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Divinity School of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Daniel Marshall, Attorney, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rev. Archie Matson, Broadway Methodist Church, Glendale, Calif.
 Dr. Leo Mayer, New York, N.Y.
 Louis McCabe, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Sidney O. Monk, University Heights Presbyterian Church, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi Uri Miller, Baltimore, Md.
 Lewis Mumford, Author, Amenia, N.Y.
 Prof. Gardner Murphy, Manning Foundation, Topeka, Kansas
 Dr. Scott Nearing, Camp Rosier, Maine
 Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.
 Prof. Victor Pashkis, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize Scientist, Pasadena, Calif.
 Dr. Alexander E. Penness, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Richard W. Petherbridge, Attorney, El Centre, Calif.
 Rev. Dreyden L. Phelps, Fellowship Church, Berkeley, Calif.
 Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, Congregation Shadrey Tefila, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. Anstol Rappaport, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Prof. Oscar K. Rice, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.
 Rabbi David S. Shapiro, Congregation Anshe Sfard, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill.
 Margaret T. Simkin, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Calif.
 Dr. Harold C. Urey, Scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Chicago, Ill.
 Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, KAM Temple, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Prof. Francis D. Worthen, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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For more information

or

To volunteer to help

Fill Out This Coupon

Immediately



Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

☐

Please send me more in-
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Case.

☐

I want to help win justice
for Morton Sobell and all
America. Please let me
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Name _____

Address _____

SOBELL BOAT RIDE

"... peace, bread and
roses and children's
laughter.

Ethel Rosenberg

Program

Sunday,

May 26, 1957

The following activities have been planned to add to your
pleasure:

11:30-12:30 Children's Program - Children's Room, 3d Dk.

Betty Sanders - Yuri Suhl

11:30 Dancing - Dance Floor - 2nd Deck

Square Dancing, Polk Dancing, Social Dancing

Professional Folk & Square Dance Caller

11:30 Community Sing - Sun Deck - 4th Floor

1:30 approx, Arriving Bear Mountain - No reserved tables-
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First Aid Room - 3rd Deck
Sobell Committee Room - 3rd Deck - Room 2 - open at
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THE HIGH COST OF JUSTICE

Frankly, the cost of obtaining justice has gone up higher than the cost of

3 POEMS



BY MRS. MORTON SOBELL

FREE

Come, my glorious brother, laugh with me,
Take my hand, my sister, clasp it joyfully.
Children, come, your father stands here free.
It is the birthday of the world.

With work and hope we have hailed your coming.
Gladly bent our backs to bring you here.
We have built for you a place of beauty,
Let us laugh and cry at your rejoicing.

Ours were not the shoulders that were missing.
Ours was not the silent voice unheard.
Together life and we triumphantly,
Salute the birthday of the world.

ALCATRAZ

Far!

Three thousand miles is far?
It but begins your journey.

Once there a boatman scans a list
And beckons names on board.
Ferries them across—
Across the sea of death?
No, not death, not even dying.
Life is there, and loving.

Arrived? Arrived?
Not yet arrived.
When you have passed through the eye,
(The magnetic eye of Alcatraz which
Warns its master with its ringing.)
Then you must censor
The heart that always hopes,
And hold it from its leaping.

The happy ending now?
The sweetest kiss, the embrace
That brushes off the heavy dust
Of ever present yearning?
And hand in hand to live the words
That part the lips and make
Of time and distance, nothing?
Of trial and terror, nothing?

It was not like that.

Kiss the wall and caress the glass.
Feast, after your lonesome fast.
Cherish this joy, garner your pleasure
Emptiness demands it back, full measure.

Here is studied destruction,
Scorched sorrow engulfed by shifting sand.
Madly we fill and empty our cups,
Our moments beyond our command.
We must drink of our love, taste of our truth,
Seconds must be the days, the years, of our youth.

REDEMPTION

Enough of heartbreak, enough of fears,
There has been enough,
Not for thirty, but for ten thousand years,
Steel and stone are not crushed with tears.

How long is suffering,
How deep, how wide?
How much grief-ore can be mined
Timbered up with props of time.
There comes an ending,
A liberating shatter blast.

First the fat years, then the lean,
Now the terror cleansed with death,
Young death, married death, father death,
Mother death, passes now.
Slowly passes now the terror,
Rent now, the web of blackened grief
Heavy hung with tears of fire.
Loosed, the unvoiced screams awake, retire.

Is your brother to suffer as long as Redemption,
As deep, as wide?
His head shall carry high,
His chains will stretch and break,
The cry of ravished troth
Shall cause the very earth to shake.

Who dared to mark him for destruction!
Who is the one who sought to mark him Judas, Cain,
With the blood of the lamb, has your brother been slain?
Where is his Joseph's coat of many colors,
Whose the decree, that he shall be in Alcatraz,
And evil men shall walk free?
Go to the pit where he was thrown,
Erase this Iniquity.

living. But life can no more continue without justice than it can without air.

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funds--more than usual, too--to help carry Morton Sobell's appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

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For more information

OR

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Fill Out This Coupon

Immediately



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for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

☐

Please send me more information on the Sobell Case.

☐

I want to help win justice for Morton Sobell and all America. Please let me know what I can do

Name _____

Address _____

... peace, bread and roses and children's laughter.

Ethel Rosenberg

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PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT

105-10 11-15751

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

July 10, 1957

Dear Friend,

Our Amicus Briefs are ready.

Our new tabloid newspaper is off the press.

We are all set for a vigorous push during the next seven weeks to gather signatures on the Amicus to the Supreme Court, and funds to make the appeal possible.

To start the ball rolling in the New York area, we are meeting:

Wednesday, July 17, 8 p.m.
Sobell Committee Office
940 Broadway

We urge you to be present at this important planning session.

Sincerely,

Sarah Hammond

Sarah Hammond
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

July, 1957

Dear Friend,

In a few days, I will visit my husband, Morton Sobell, in Alcatraz. His recent letters indicate a spirit of confidence and hope as a result of the new Supreme Court decisions. I know you share that spirit with him and with all of us who are working for his freedom.

I wish I were permitted to show him the newspaper and the Amicus Brief that I am enclosing to facilitate your participation in our appeal to the Supreme Court on Sept. 4. I will tell him about them, however, and of your response.

Our excellent legal motions and the improving situation for individual liberties provide our best opportunity to finally obtain a Supreme Court review.

This can only be possible through the help of each person who wants to see justice done. To inform the Court of the deep legal and moral issues troubling thousands of Americans, we need your signature on the Amicus Brief. To guarantee the funds for the costly legal appeal, we need your contribution now.

This is our moment of greatest hope. Will you act at once by returning your signature and your contribution? Will you then ask your friends for their signatures and their dollars too?

Sincerely yours,

Helen L. Sobell

Mrs. Morton Sobell

Make Checks Payable to
Sobell Committee
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

Signed _____
(Circulator)

Address

City

Please return by Aug. 28, 1957



for an
**Amicus
Curiae
Brief**

on behalf of

**Morton
Sobell**

By signing this Amicus Brief, you inform the United States Supreme Court of the deep interest that you share with many thousands of Americans in seeing justice done for Morton Sobell.

670

NOW...

By giving a financial contribution with your signature you provide the necessary funds for carrying Morton Sobell's appeal to the Supreme Court.

Will you act—for Sobell—for
justice—for America?

**AMOUNT
OF MY
CONTRIBUTION**

**SEND ME
ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS BRIEF**

ADDRESS

(QUANTITY)

[illegible]This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.[illegible]

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG /
SOBELL COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. BULKIES

SERIALS 1B827

TO

1B867

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Office: NY Field Division
10/16/57 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN
THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 18's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

827. [REDACTED] b7D
828. " Helen Sobell August 1957 letter for funds and return envelope.
829. " August 1957 Newspaper, CSJMS.
830. " Amicus Brief.
- NOTE [REDACTED] b7D
831. [REDACTED] b7D
832. [REDACTED] b7D
833. [REDACTED] b7D
834. " 10/7/57 letter from CSJMS re fund raising program. Received by SA
835. " W. G. Linehan on 10/11/57. cag
836. " Press release re filing of appeal for Morton Sobell with USSC. Rec'd
by SA W. G. Linehan on 10/11/57. cag
Abridged copy of brief submitted to USSC by Morton Sobell, 9/9/57.
Received by SA W. G. Linehan on 10/11/57. cag

Field File #:

100-107111-13151

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 16 1957	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Ref: 100-387835

NY _____ Field Division

10/29/57 _____ Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's

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VAULT

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Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

837. 10/29/57. 10/11/57 issue of "Counterattack". Rec'd 10/14/57 by
SA J.J. Guider. am
838. 10/29/57. Material from Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.
Rec'd 9/13/57 by SA Dudley S. Horet, Indianapolis. [REDACTED]
839. 11/7/57. 2 Photostats - pages 1 - 2 of October 28, 1957 issue of "National Guardian".
Rec'd 10/28/57 by SA P.H. SHERIDAN. al
840. 11/15/57. "Counterattack", issue of 11/1/57 with Story "Trial by Leaks". Rec'd
11/6/57 by SA JAMES J. GUIDER.
841. 11/15/57. Press release of CSJMS re Supreme Ct. Decision.
842. 11/15/57. Statement of Mrs. Morton Sobell and Mrs. Rose Sobell re Morton Sobell Case.
NOTE: [REDACTED] 670
843. 11/29/57. 10/29/57 issue "Look" Magazine" Article on CSJMS. Rec'd 11/26/57 by SA P.H.
SHERIDAN. al

Field File #:

100-107111-18152
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
60-391-7
11/17

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File #: 100-287836

NY Field Division

12/4/57 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN
THE ROSENBERG CASE
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Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL IB's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VADT.T

Reason for Retention of Property, and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same;EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

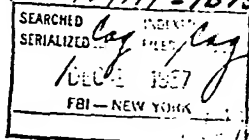
[illegible]

NOTE:

849. [REDACTED] b7D
850. [REDACTED] Printed brochure requesting contributions for Sobell

451. 12/26/57. Report of National Sobell Conference 11/30 & 12/1/57. Rec'd 12/20/57 by SA W.G. LINEHAN. al

Field File #:



BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387835

NY Field Division

1/24/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

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SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION
PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

852. 1/14/58. Press Release from CSJMS re US Supreme Court Refusal.

853. " Press Release from Mrs. Sobell re Supreme Court Refusal.

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

854. 1/14/58. [REDACTED] b7D

855. " [REDACTED] notebook belonging to David Alman. [REDACTED] b7D

NOTE: [REDACTED]

856. [REDACTED] b7D

857. [REDACTED] b7D

858. [REDACTED] b7D

Field File #:

100-16711-1B154

[REDACTED]

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bulfile: 100-387835

NY

Field Division

1/23/58

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN
THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:EVIDENCE & INFORMATION
PERMANENTDescription of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

859. 1/23/58. Mimeographed letter, 1/10/58, giving instructions to obtain signature on behalf of Sobell. b7D
860. " Printed petition in behalf of Morton Sobell.
861. " Mimeographed Appeal to the President signed by prominent individuals.
862. " February, 1958, issue of a newspaper to secure Justice in the case of Morton Sobell.
- NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D
863. 1/28/58. Mimeographed letter dtd 1/23/58, with enclosure, concerning Sobell Case. b7D
864. 2/10/58. Photographic Print of CSJ'S letter re National Conference. b7D
865. 2/10/58. [REDACTED] " commencing 2/8/58. b7D
866. 2/17/58. Sermon by Rev. E.A. Gaede re: Morton Sobell.
867. " Post card to Hon. Jacob K. Javits re: Morton Sobell.
- NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

100-107111-18155

Field File #:

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B827	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B828	LETTER	✓		
1B829	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPY
1B830	PRISON BRIEF	✓		
1B831	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B832	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B833	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B834	LETTER	✓		
1B835	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B836	BRIEF			✓ NOT COPIED DUE TO LENGTH
1B837	NEWSLETTER	✓		
1B838	LETTER, PAMPHLET & NEWSPAPER	✓		✓ NEWSPAPER TOO LARGE FOR COPY
1B839	NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPY
1B840	NEWSLETTER	✓		
1B841	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B842	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B843	MAGAZINE			✓ PUBLIC SOURCE
1B844	LETTER	✓		
1B845	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B846	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B847	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B848	USSC MEMORANDUM	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B849	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B850	BROCHURE	✓		
1B851	REPORT	✓		
1B852	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B853	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B854	REPORT	✓		
1B855	ROLL OF FILM			✓ NOT PRACTICAL FOR COPYING
1B856	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B857	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B858	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B859	LETTER	✓		
1B860	PETITION	✓		
1B861	APPEAL	✓		
1B862	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPY
1B863	LETTER	✓		
1B864	REPORT	✓		
1B865	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		
1B866	SERMON	✓		
1B867	POST CARD	✓		

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

August, 1957

Dear Friend,

In a few days, I will visit my husband, Morton Sobell, in Alcatraz. His recent letters indicate a spirit of confidence and hope as a result of the new Supreme Court decisions. I know you share that spirit with him and with all of us who are working for his freedom.

I wish I were permitted to show him the newspaper and the Amicus Brief that I am enclosing to facilitate your participation in our appeal to the Supreme Court on Sept. 4. I will tell him about them, however, and of your response.

Our excellent legal motions and the improving situation for individual liberties provide our best opportunity to finally obtain a Supreme Court review.

This can only be possible through the help of each person who wants to see justice done. To inform the Court of the deep legal and moral issues troubling thousands of Americans, we need your signature on the Amicus Brief. To guarantee the funds for the costly legal appeal, we need your contribution now.

This is our moment of greatest hope. Will you act at once by returning your signature and your contribution? Will you then ask your friends for their signatures and their dollars too?

Sincerely yours,

Helene L. Sobell

Mrs. Morton Sobell



BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 9552, New York, N. Y.

MRS. MORTON SOBELL

ROOM D

940 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Make Checks Payable to
Sobell Committee
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

Signed _____
(Circulator)

Address

City

Please return by ~~Sept. 21~~ 1957

Sept. 21
244

for an
**Amicus
Curiae
Brief**

on behalf of

**Morton
Sobell**

By signing this Amicus Brief, you inform the United States Supreme Court of the deep interest that you share with many thousands of Americans in seeing justice done for Morton Sobell.

Amicus Curiae Brief

Historically, Americans have availed themselves of the privilege of acting as Friends of the Court in cases which concern their common well-being. We respectfully bring to the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States our grave concern with the serious legal and moral issues in the case of Morton Sobell.

Since his arrest seven years ago, Morton Sobell has steadfastly sought to prove his innocence of "conspiracy to commit espionage," the charge on which he was sentenced to 30 years and imprisoned in Alcatraz. People throughout the country, and in many nations abroad, have seen the integrity of American justice challenged by his conviction and imprisonment.

Morton Sobell's present appeals offer documentary evidence that the prosecution knowingly used fraud and perjury to obtain his conviction. None of the new evidence has been refuted. Clearly a court review is required. We look hopefully to the Supreme Court to resolve the issues raised in accordance with the Court's traditional vigilance over our system of justice.

We therefore request that the case of Morton Sobell be reviewed and a hearing granted, and we authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Curiae Brief.

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We therefore request that the case of Morton Sobell be reviewed and a hearing granted, and we authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Curiae Brief.

[illegible][illegible]

By giving a financial contribution with your signature you provide the necessary funds for carrying Morton Sobell's appeal to the Supreme Court.

AMOUNT OF MY CONTRIBUTION SEND ME ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS BRIEF

[illegible]

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983 October 7, 1957

Dear Friend:

Two important national developments are taking place in the Sobell case this week.

In Washington, attorneys for 5300 Americans are filing an amicus brief with the Supreme Court. As you will see from the enclosed press release, many eminent citizens have joined in this appeal. The amicus brief represents the devoted efforts of people throughout the United States, and is a major achievement in bringing to the attention of the Court the public concern over this injustice.

In New York, Helen Sobell is appearing October 11th for a half-hour discussion of the case on "Nightbeat", the outstanding TV interview program in the East. While the program is seen only in the New York area, it is of tremendous national importance because it can set a pattern for future TV discussion of the case on national networks and on local TV channels and will be viewed by many persons of national prominence.

This leads into the question of our work during the next months while the Supreme Court is deliberating. With the appeals before the Court, with the reports in the press and the discussion on TV, this is certainly a tremendous moment for bringing the case to the attention of still more Americans. We urge that during this period everything possible be undertaken in the way of education:

- * How many forums can you initiate in your city?
- * How many organizations can you get to discuss the case?
- * Which newspaper editors and TV broadcasters will you ask to acquaint the public with the issues before the Supreme Court?
- * How many showings of the Sobell film strip can you arrange?

This is especially a time when funds are urgently needed to advance the case, and when your opportunities for fund-raising are at a high point.

Please discuss this projected program, and communicate with us as soon as possible as to your plans for education and raising funds to carry on this work. We look forward to hearing of your plans and suggestions.

Sincerely,

Ted Jacobs

Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

FLASH! We have just learned we can obtain half-hour sound film of Helen Sobell's TV Interview on "Nightbeat" October 11th. Total cost \$1000. Tremendous opportunity. Insufficient funds on hand due to legal disbursements. Send as much money as you can immediately to guarantee showings by committees.

Press Release

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

AL 4-9983

From the desk of: Ted Jacobs

ATTORNEYS FOR 5300 AMERICANS
ASK SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW
MORTON SOBELL CASE

"Friend of Court" Appeal Urges Hearing On New Evidence to Uphold Integrity of Justice

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 7--Attorneys acting in behalf of some 5300 Americans today filed an appeal asking the Supreme Court to review the case of Morton Sobell.

A "friend of the court" (Amicus Curiae) brief asking a hearing on new evidence was submitted to the High Court by attorneys Daniel G. Marshall of Los Angeles, former Judge Edward P. Totten of Orange, Calif., and Laurent B. Frantz of Berkeley, Calif.

The attorneys submitting the amicus curiae brief said they were acting in behalf of Americans who wanted a full hearing in the Sobell case because of their concern for the integrity of our system of justice. The names of the 5300, including persons from 42 states, were filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Contributions from among these Friends of the Court have financed Morton Sobell's present legal appeals.

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and now in Alcatraz enduring his 8th year of imprisonment, is seeking to prove his innocence of conspiracy to commit espionage. The Supreme Court, as it begins its new term, has before it Sobell's appeals for a review of his case. Sobell charges that his conviction was fraudulently obtained by the prosecution, and that he was kidnapped from Mexico in violation of the U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty, and a new Supreme Court 5th Amendment decision entitles him to a new trial.

The attorneys submitting the brief pointed out to the Court that none of Sobell's charges had been denied by the prosecution, but the prosecution was using the legal tactic of trying to avoid a hearing on the facts. They said that the prosecution's actions "do not measure up to the standard of criminal justice that we pride ourselves in."

The attorneys said in their brief that the case had become a "cause celebre" in the United States and in many parts of the world, and provides an index of the American concept of justice and due process.

"A strong and free nation need not fear the open and just hearing that would take place here," the attorneys said. "If the claim of a fraudulently obtained conviction is without merit, let the nation and the world have such a resolution by our traditional judicial hearing... If the contentions of the petitioner (Sobell) are unfortunately true, let the nation and the world know that we maintain not only justice, but also the ability to correct, by due process, those miscarriages of justice which were a product of untempered passion now since confined and repelled by the mandate of our constitutional system."

The attorneys concluded: "Without a hearing, not even history will be able to record whether our precious and inviolate rights were able to surmount and overcome the prejudices and biases of the moment. An order for a hearing can only be a victory for our democratic system of justice."

Among the 5300 Americans who authorized the filing of an amicus curiae brief in their behalf are:

Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel Prize winner, Chicago, Ill.; Maxwell Geismar, literary critic, Harrison, N.Y.; Professor Francis D. Wormuth of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; Stephen S. Love, attorney, Chicago, Ill.; Rabbi Samuel Horowitz, Billings, Mont.; Rabbi Wolli Kaelter, 141 Argonne, Long Beach, Cal., J. M. Kuehne, Professor Emeritus, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Dr. Leo Mayer, New York City; Rev. Dryden L. Phelps, Berkeley, Cal., Dr. Ada M. Field, Guilford College, North Carolina, and Bishop Henry Cutter of San Francisco.

Also Professor Arthur K. Davis, Burlington, Vt.; Rabbi Dr. J.

Harold Sharfman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. Gross W. Alexander, Lucerne Valley, Cal.; Rev. Paul E. Howard, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Miles Bouton, Sr., attorney, Jamestown, N.Y.; Rev. Kelley Key, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rabbi Samuel Rosinger, Beaumont, Texas; Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, Bronx, N.Y., Rev. John E. Evans, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. Harlan R. Waite, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. Ernest D. Pipes, Jr., Santa Monica, Cal.; Rabbi Avery J. Grossfield, Florence, South Carolina; Helen Marsten Beardsley, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. Allan A. Hunter, Los Angeles, Cal.; Clara M. Vincent, Livonia, Michigan; Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Indiana; and Rev. Donald K. Blackie, Los Angeles, Cal.

COUNTERATTACK

THE NEWSPAPER OF FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Vol. 11, No. 11

1951

October 11, 1951

THE FRIENDS OF MORTON SOBELL

In the Supreme Court of the United States May 1, 1951, one of the most daring of all appeals by the thousands of friends of Morton Sobell, Sobell was convicted with the Rosenberg brothers on charges of conspiring to commit espionage and received a thirty-year sentence. He has served seven years. The present appeal is based on the contention that Sobell is convicted on false witness testimony and that he was denied a fair trial. The court also is in the form of an amicus curiae signed by approximately 5,000 persons.

In the New York area, the campaign for Sobell will receive an added boost from the new organizing of the League for Human Rights. Mrs. Helen Sobell, Morton's wife, is scheduled to appear on their program, Friday, Oct. 12.

Last spring, the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell made public an appeal from Helen Sobell to Pres. Eisenhower asking a new trial for Sobell. A representative list of signers was made public by the Committee at the same time. The appeal asked only for a new trial, stating that the signers were not pressing the point of Sobell's guilt or innocence for themselves are not of one mind on that issue.

All the signers were apparently of one mind in leaving their names to be used by an organization which the House Committee on the American Revolution, through its hearings and investigations, stated as "created and directed by the Communist Party." The House committee also established that:

"The Rosenberg campaign (was organized) is one of the most flamboyant ventures ever fostered by the Communist Party on the American people. Throughout the Nation, the national committee itself was able to collect some \$400,000. With the funds raised by the various local organizations — numbering more than 40 at the peak of the campaign — a total can be estimated at least at a half million dollars. (The Internal Revenue Bureau has made a determination that the Rosenberg committee owes \$124,121.35 in back taxes and penalties. The organization is charged with desecrating its operating expenses purely and solely spent for propaganda purposes...)"

The new name for the same committee was adopted in 1951. The signers of the recent appeal to the President included the following 150 names:

Moses J. S. Davis, former Rabbi, Temple Emanuel, Brooklyn, New York.
Rabbi Z. W. Friedman, New York, N.Y.
David Andrews, Methodist minister, Greensboro, N.C.
Dr. Roland H. Brandon, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago, Ill.

Published by the League for Human Rights, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10, N.Y.
Telephone: MU 2-1111
Subscription price: \$1.00 per year in advance.

Prof. A. Brian, School of Law, University of
 Dr. Harold I. Ross, The Church for Today, Detroit, Mich.
 Rev. Roy, and H. Ross, Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Helen Josephine Baarsley, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Orthodox Jewish Community Center, South Side, Ill.
 Leo Bergman, Attorney, Chicago, Ill.
 Rabbi Samuel Bornstein, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi L. B. Brill, Temple Sinai, Summit, Ind.
 Dr. Leo Brilman, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Joseph S. Brindley, First House, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. David Brink, all Univ. of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 Prof. David Brink, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Harry Brink, Tennessee College, Memphis, Tenn.
 Robert L. Brook, Attorney, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Fred Chasman, Minister, Jewish Orthodox Church, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Aaron J. Carlson, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Louis C. Carr, University, Chicago, Ill.
 Rabbi Dr. Franklin Cohen, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Rev. Dr. T. Raymond Cope, Berkeley, Cal.
 Rev. Henry H. Crane, Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich.
 Prof. Ephraim Cross, City College, New York, N.Y.
 Dr. Boris Cunningham, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 Rev. Sarah T. Dahlberg, Central Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
 Roger Davis, Commentator, Washington, D.C.
 Dr. Frank E. Davis, Psychologist, Beverly Hills, Cal.
 Dorothy Day, Editor, Catholic Worker, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. John J. DeBeer, Univ. of Arkansas, Urbana, Ill.
 Prof. Lloyd E. Donnell, Princeton Institute of Technology, Princeton, Ind.
 Prof. Robert Dwy, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Thomas H. Emerson, Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn.
 Rabbi Benjamin Englander, Cong. B'nai Israel, Washington, D.C.
 Rabbi Julian B. Felbman, Temple Sinai, New Orleans, La.
 Mrs. M. Field, Suffolk College, N.Y.
 John R. Finney, Attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Spodis-Bell cases, N.Y.
 Rabbi Morris Fleischer, Community Synagogue, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Ralph Frank, Author, Cairo, Egypt.
 J. Allen Franklin, Attorney, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Rabbi Seymour Friedman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Rabbi Alfred L. Friedman, Union Temple of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Rabbi Ephraim Frison, New York, N.Y.
 Rev. C. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N.Y.
 Rev. Brian J. Gable, South Bend, Ind.
 Maxwell Galsmar, Literary critic, Harrison, N.Y.
 Lucy H. Glesson, First House, Chicago, Ill.
 Rabbi Daniel Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi Jacob Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. Edwin Goodenough, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Rabbi Sidney Greenberg, Temple Sinai, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Cornelius Greenway, Universalist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Rabbi Louis J. Gross, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi David Gross, Phil. Florence, S.C.
 Rabbi Z. Harry Gutstein, Sons of Israel, Ithaca, N.Y.
 Rev. Wesley H. Hager, Grace Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rabbi Max H. Halperin, First Hebrew Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. William R. Inge, Boston Chronicle, Boston, Mass.
 Dr. Charles H. Hays, Presbyterian Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rabbi Hyman Hirsch, Cons. Syn. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Samuel P. Hays, Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill.
 John Hays, Cons. Syn. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. John Paul Jones, United Presbyterian Church of N.Y., New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi Louis Koller, Cons. Syn. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. J. H. Jones, Cons. Syn. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. Joseph P. King, Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill.
 Philip A. Kinnaman, Attorney, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. John Kistler, United Methodist Church, Boston, Mass.
 Prof. Louis Kottler, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
 J. H. Kottler, Pres. University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
 Rev. Dr. John Howard Lathrop, United Methodist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Dr. Thomas Lathrop, United Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Paul L. Lathrop, Dir. of Graduate Studies, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.
 Rabbi Raymond Lefkowitz, Cons. Syn. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. Arthur J. Lefkowitz, New York, N.Y.
 Dr. Milton Lester, Seaver's Hill, Cal.
 Rabbi Eugene J. Lippman, New York, N.Y.
 Dr. Milton London, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. Bernard H. Lottner, University School, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, Md., Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md.
 Conrad Lyan, Attorney, New York, N.Y.
 Daniel Marshall, Attorney, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Rev. Arnold Mason, Broadway Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dr. Leo Mayer, New York, N.Y.
 Louis McCabe, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Sidney A. Mack, University of Presbyterian Church, New York, N.Y.
 Rabbi Dr. J. H. Miller, Baltimore, Md.
 Louis Miller, Amelia, N.Y.
 Prof. William Murphy, Meminger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.
 Dr. Scott Yearling, Author, Camp Rogers, Maine.
 Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.
 Rev. A. Paul Pazo, Kansas City, Mo.
 Prof. Victor Paschalis, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. Louis Pauling, Nobel Prize Scientist, Pasadena, Calif.
 Dr. Alexander E. Parnes, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Richard E. Parnes, Attorney, El Centro, Calif.
 Rev. J. Kenneth Parnes, London-Salem, N.J.
 Rev. Dreyden L. Phelps, Partnership Church, Berkeley, Calif.
 Dr. Clyde D. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. George A. Plazman, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Paul Pomkins, Rockefeller University, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Irving E. Potham, Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Rabbi Emanuel Radtman, New York, N.Y.
 Prof. Harold Radtman, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Prof. Oscar E. Rice, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.
 Rev. Daniel Ryan Radtman, Administrative Secretary, Baltimore area, The Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.
 Paul Roberts, Dean Episcopal Cathedral, Denver, Colo.
 Prof. Max Rosenberg, Northwestern Univ., Ill.

October 11 - 1937

Robert Rosenblatt, Boston, Mass. (Long time, 1st National Conference, 1937)
 Robert Samuel Rosenberg, Chicago, Illinois (Chicago, Ill.)
 Robert Samuel Rosenberg, Chicago, Illinois (Chicago, Ill.)
 Robert Samuel Rosenberg, Chicago, Illinois (Chicago, Ill.)
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NEWS NOTES: Mark Foreman has set off on his coast-to-coast barnstorming tour for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Foreman is attempting to gain support for the 1938 drive to abolish congressional committees investigating Communism. The touring Dr. Foreman has already hit Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Toledo, Springfield and St. Louis. The rest of the tour includes Seattle, October 12, Portland, Oct. 13-14, San Francisco, Oct. 15-16, Los Angeles area, Oct. 17 to 19, Salt Lake City area, Oct. 20-21, Denver, Oct. 22-23, Minneapolis, Oct. 24-25, Jackson, Oct. 26-27, Indianapolis, Oct. 28.

Paul Robeson is scheduled to give a concert in Oakland, California, on Friday evening, Oct. 13, at the Shrine Auditorium, 2725 San Pablo Ave. Foreman is to do the church building fund. Paul Robeson will be the scene of a two-day "Labor Press Bazaar" for the benefit of the Duke, Laker and the Laker. It will be a two-day or three-day and anti-fascist. October 19-20, at Los Angeles, 5003 Channing Street, near Palms. A highlight of Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20, will be a talk by Earl Browder, national committee member of the Communist Party.

The National Lawyers Guild will hold a dinner at 100 York Hotel, Baltimore, on Oct. 25. Objects of all this attention are 110 lawyers from 15 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. All must happen to be members of the Guild and they are to be hailed for their contributions in support of the defense of the Bill of Rights. The evening's master of ceremonies will be Prof. Walter V. Reppert, of the Yale Law School. The Teachers Union of New York has appointed several long-range notes that will be held December 3, 7 and 8, in spite of some suggestions to hold the matter in alternate years. The annual fund-raising theater party was announced for Saturday, Jan. 25, 1938, the play is Thomas Wolfe's book "Homecoming Angel" at the Ethel Barrymore Theater.

October 11, 1937
 The National Lawyers Guild
 The Teachers Union of New York
 The Ethel Barrymore Theater

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

July, 1957

Dear Friend,

In a few days, I will visit my husband, Morton Sobell, in Alcatraz. His recent letters indicate a spirit of confidence and hope as a result of the new Supreme Court decisions. I know you share that spirit with him and with all of us who are working for his freedom.

I wish I were permitted to show him the newspaper and the Amicus Brief that I am enclosing to facilitate your participation in our appeal to the Supreme Court on Sept. 4. I will tell him about them, however, and of your response.

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This is our moment of greatest hope. Will you act at once by returning your signature and your contribution? Will you then ask your friends for their signatures and their dollars too?

Sincerely yours,

Helen L. Sobell

Mrs. Morton Sobell



BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

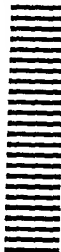
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 9552, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MRS. MORTON SOBELL

ROOM D

940 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.



02 11

1

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ADDRESSThis image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook or composition paper.

NOW...

By giving a financial contribution with your signature you provide the necessary funds for carrying Morton Sobell's appeal to the Supreme Court.

Will you act—for Sobell—for
justice—for America?

**SEND ME
ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS BRIEF**

[illegible]

Make Checks Payable to
Sobell Committee
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

Signed _____
(Circulator)

Address

City

Please return by Aug. 28, 1957

62-164

for an
**Amicus
Curiae
Brief**

on behalf of

**Morton
Sobell**

By signing this Amicus Brief, you inform the United States Supreme Court of the deep interest that you share with many thousands of Americans in seeing justice done for Morton Sobell.

COUNTERATTACK

THE NEWSLETTER OF FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

Vol. 11, No. 20

1957

TRIAL BY LOOK

Just with the Ministry of Defense in 1957 to reply to the four-year campaign of the Communist Party to discredit the trial, conviction and sentence in the atomic espionage case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It gave an excellent idea to look at Look -- a review of a painstaking report on the case. Look!

For three and a half years, President Eisenhower and the Justice Department ignored the accusations. Communist charges that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were the victims of a monstrous frame-up. They believed that Americans had faith in their own legal system and in the governing decisions of the highest appeals judges on the U.S. bench. Because of this assumption, they felt that they did not have to reopen the files to prove again that the Rosenbergs are justly convicted. But now, some years after the conviction, the alleged propaganda of the Communists is so rampant that loyal citizens that they are asking themselves: Were the Rosenbergs really guilty?

Consequently, in December, 1956, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. ordered Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, to prepare a full report of the case -- including previously unreleased facts. Assigned to the job was Benjamin F. Pollack, a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate and veteran Justice Department attorney. Pollack had access to all the old files and to all the evidence and testimony in the case. He interviewed witnesses and the men he arrested and prosecuted the Rosenbergs and their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell (now serving a thirty-year sentence in Alcatraz). This reporter, Look's Bill Davidson, who was aided in his research by Government Attorney J. Warren Hoffman, worked along with Pollack during much of his investigation. Look has given access to the extensive data that went into the Government report of which this article is an exclusive preview.

It's certainly nice to have friends. And the editors of Look are to be commended for their candor -- they are not holding much back although no details are given as to how Look came to be picked for this plum.

In any event, it is painfully clear that the Administration has made a monumental blunder in compiling the report in the first place and then publicizing it the way they did. The consequences of this incredible piece of folly will be felt by the United States in practically every corner of the world for a long time to come. In a nutshell, the Justice Department has handed to international Communism and its American camp followers a brand new propaganda issue and a whole new set of arguments to further complicate and obscure the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

The American public will have to take Look's word for the official thinking

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information about the situation and determining the scope of the investigation.

[illegible]

14. No person who has been convicted of a felony in a Federal court or in a State or local court has restrictive immigration status and the right to re-enter the U.S. after any period of absence from the U.S. is not affected by the rights of citizenship by the president of the U.S.

The above provision for publicity does not hold as this is a committee for action is suggested. While certain from within the Communist Party would be expected to be active in the for the City Council, such an organization would not be the one to be formed, there have been no other organizations on the City Council one of them Benjamin Davis, also a national committee member of the CPUSA, is active in the present Ryan campaign.

Actually, ~~affidavit~~ Barley Flynn was only the representative chance of winning. Total registration in the election will be approximately 30,000 in the 24th Senate-district, which extends from mid-town New York down through the "rambling lower East Side" to the canyons of the "Wall Street" financial district. The race will be between the Republicans and Democratic candidates with the liberal party nominees aiming behind them.

To win again, another petition campaign would have to be waged. In New York State, a permanent line on the ballot can be maintained only by obtaining a minimum of 50,000 votes in a state-wide gubernatorial election. Twelve thousand state-wide petition signatures, or at least 50 from each county, are required for a ballot line initially, or just polling less than 50,000 votes. These requirements doomed the 1st-dominated American Labor Party off the 1976 ballot in 1954.

The morale: The "beat, battered, brick-born" Communist Party was the major factor in putting Elizabeth Bayley Flynn and the People's Rights Party on the New York City ballot. CP workers led the way in running up more than 4,000 signatures in less than a month. Since then, the CP has gone all out in backing the Flynn campaign with speakers, publicity and fund appeals while making the most of the opportunity to contact people, gain respectability and promote the Party line in the guise of a legitimate campaign. This was done in just one Senatorial district in New York City by a group which claims it now has only 10,000 members. Remember these facts the next time you hear that the Communist Party is no longer a danger.

~~Radio from Rm. One Jan. 24. To Jan. 24. On to the 12. Single copies. 24~~

708 1968-1969 1968-1969 1968-1969

Specialized information available on request to: Health, Education, and Welfare Administration

wife and mother, and the thousands of devoted persons who have brought the case to its present level of national interest.

New legal motions will be explored. Public inquiries will be made. Thousands of additional copies of the trial record will be distributed for study. Books, brochures, and reprints of articles on the case will be mailed throughout the country. Morton Sobell's wife and mother will increase their efforts in city after city to tell the facts in the case.

As with the Sacco and Vanzetti and Mooney-Billings cases in our own country, and the Dreyfus case in France, an issue of this magnitude can only gain momentum. Truth and justice simply cannot be brushed aside. During these past few years, despite all of the protestations by the prosecutors that justice had really been done, there has been a groundswell of public opinion convinced that this trial has been tainted by fraud and perjury.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell intends to work with even more intensity and speed, not only because of the urgent need to establish the truth, but because Morton Sobell has suffered enough and must not be permitted to languish in Alcatraz any longer.

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Press Release

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

AL 4-9983

from the desk of: Ted Jacobs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The United States Supreme Court has declined to decide whether or not Morton Sobell had a fair trial. By not reviewing the case, the Court has in effect left standing the uncontroverted new evidence that the prosecution used fraudulent means to convict Morton Sobell, including illegally kidnapping him from Mexico. This new evidence has never been refuted by the prosecution. That is why 5,300 Americans filed a legal appeal asking the Supreme Court to order a full hearing so that this evidence could be subjected to judicial review by the Court.

It is particularly disheartening that the present Supreme Court, which has done so much to safeguard our civil liberties, should have avoided reviewing the case. Thus the statement of Justice Hugo Black made in 1953 still stands: "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

A failure at this time to review this case can no more end public demands that justice be done than have previous denials of review. Throughout the country there are eminent Americans who believe that the very integrity of justice is involved in this case. Morton Sobell, now enduring his 8th year of imprisonment, is determined to press his effort to prove his innocence. So are his

Mrs. Morton Sobell

940 Broadway

New York, N.Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For more than 8 years we have lived from day to day in the hope that the injustice which has destroyed the life of our family would be reviewed by the courts of our country so that an innocent man could be saved from destruction. The horror of knowing that the steadfastness of a father, a son, and a husband, of a man who is a brilliant scientist has been rewarded only by continuing torment is a difficult thing to bear for Morton's mother and for myself. We can never stop our efforts to make known all of the immorality, lying and conniving that went on in this trial. Life has no meaning to us if it must be lived together with such monstrous injustice. We know Morton's goodness, his kindness, his honesty and his innocence of crime. All that has gone before will be but a beginning to the cries which must awaken everyone and show them that Morton must be treated as a human being, not as a pawn in a struggle for power over man's mind.

It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done in not even taking this matter in its jurisdiction. What can it fear when all that we seek to establish is the truth itself? We turn now to the most powerful court, the court of the people. We know that those who have read the trial record, who have studied the facts in this case will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf. All those great and eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before have received no answer but an added question when our country refuses to hear one of its own. History will award a verdict of innocent to Morton, but we must find that verdict now.

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

October 29, 1957

Dear Friend:

We are writing immediately to clarify the status of Morton Sobell's appeals before the Supreme Court.

The Court still has not acted on the two appeals requesting a review of the new evidence of prosecution fraud and violation of the U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty. Nor has the court acted on our amicus brief.

The only decision handed down so far was a rejection of the motion concerning the 5th Amendment. Because of some of the sketchy news bulletins in the papers and on TV and radio, there has been some confusion, with many people getting the impression that the court had turned down everything and again refused to review the case. Our office began getting many calls, and it is encouraging to report that the callers--while mistakenly believing the worst--were undaunted in their determination to press the case even harder.

We have every hope that some time in the coming weeks the Supreme Court will decide to review the case. While we were convinced that the motion on the 5th Amendment was valid legally, we have also known that this was the most difficult motion for the Court to grant since it would also declare the prosecution of the Rosenbergs unfair. Also, this motion required five judges voting for it, while it takes only four judges to grant a review of our other petitions.

We urge that you immediately notify all of those interested in the Sobell case in your area concerning the status of the case.

Here's hoping that there may be some good news from the Court in the near future. We'll keep you posted. Meanwhile, thanks for continuing to step up your work on the case.

Sincerely,

Ted Jacobs
Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

P. S. The sound movie of Helen Sobell's TV interview is available. Please let us know when you can arrange a showing.

New York Post
NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1957



The Sobell Case

It is I think to the credit of many Americans and their feeling for justice that a considerable number of them, none of them Communists, signed a letter to the Supreme Court asking it to review the case of Morton Sobell, one of the so-called atom-spy group. I am and have always been skeptical of the wisdom of sending a letter or an application to file a brief as amicus curiae by laymen to a court from which certain action has already been formally asked. The Court has before it a legal petition for a writ of certiorari which, if granted, would permit a judicial review of the Sobell case.

For myself, I trust Judge Warren's court. In any case, I am not a lawyer or in any position to speak with authority or certainty on the legal merits of this application or on the entire case. But, since I have often been questioned about my opinion on this case, I desire to make it clear to my fellow citizens that I agree with Dr. Harrop Freeman, Professor of Law at Cornell University, and other students of the case who say that it is their belief "that in the emotions of the period" the conviction of Morton Sobell may have been obtained by procedures participated in by the United States government which may not have complied with the highest standards of justice to those accused of crime.

Hence, I should like to see certain legal questions examined and answered by the highest court in the land. That nation is strongest and best worth our devotion which is just even to those to whom at a given moment it may not wish to be just.

NORMAN THOMAS.

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The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1957

We Need to Be Sure

Echoes of the Rosenberg espionage case are being heard again with the filing by attorneys for Morton Sobell, a convicted co-conspirator, of an appeal for a review of his case by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. The jury found him guilty, along with the Rosenbergs, and he was sentenced to serve 30 years in federal prison.

It was proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Rosenbergs had arranged to acquire secret atomic energy information and transmit it to Russia. They were traitors, and paid the penalty as such.

Sobell's case, however, has some puzzling aspects. Although he was loosely identified in pre-trial headlines as an "A-spy", he actually was employed in a New York electronics plant where presumably there were no nuclear secrets to be stolen. The sole testimony linking him with the Rosenbergs came from one Max Elitcher, himself an espionage suspect and hence a witness of dubious reliability.

In 1951 we were at war in Korea, and the nation was alarmed at reports of Communist activity in the federal government. The pendulum of public opinion automatically swung against anyone labeled as a Red spy, regardless of the weight of evidence to sustain the charge.

Whether or not Morton Sobell is guilty of the crime charged to him, or whether he deserves to spend the next 25 years of his life in Alcatraz prison, are questions we will not presume to try to answer. But all can agree that in America we want no one convicted unless he has had a fair and dispassionate trial. Sobell charges that his conviction was fraudulently obtained by the prosecution, that he was kidnapped from Mexico and brought to this country to stand trial in violation of the U. S.-Mexican extradition treaty, and that a new Supreme Court 5th amendment decision entitles him to a new trial.

"A strong and free nation need not fear the open and just hearing that would take place here," Sobell's attorneys said in their petition to the high court. "If the claim of a fraudulently-obtained conviction is without merit, let the nation and the world have such a resolution by our traditional judicial hearing."

Anyone who subscribes to the American concept of justice and due process can hardly quarrel with such a statement. If the Supreme Court grants this appeal, any doubts about the validity of Morton Sobell's conviction can be settled, one way or another, once and for all.

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The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1957

Gravediggers' Convention

By William V. Shannon



I was strolling through the corridors of the Senate Office Building the other day when the oddest thing happened. Ordinarily at this time of year the S. O. B. is a quiet place. Only the shuffle of a forlorn out-of-season tourist or the tap-tap of a secretary in high heels on her way to the cafeteria breaks the silent gloom.

Yet I kept hearing a metallic clatter followed periodically by hollow voices. There was a peculiarly musty smell. The noises grew louder.

I turned a corner and suddenly all anxiety vanished. Of course, how could I have forgotten? This was the wing of the building where the Gravediggers' Union hold its conventions. The union is sometimes called the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, but let us have no truck with euphemisms in this space. (Actually the full, correct name is Amalgamated Gravediggers, Sheetmetalworkers, Ghostmakers, and Evidence Conjurers of America, S. O. B.)

There is a "dual union" in the House of Representatives known as the Un-American something-or-other, but nobody goes to their conventions anymore since Dick Nixon went over to the side of the warm bodies.

* * *

Unlike some unions, the Gravediggers like to hold conventions frequently. One was now in progress. The musty odor was from the old files being opened by Ben Mandell, the union's research director. The noise was caused by Jay Sourwine, the associate counsel, making exploratory soundings of the microphone. The women secretaries stood guard over the mimeograph machine, the Gravediggers' favorite tool. Up front, Judge Robert Morris, the chief counsel, was fondly fingering a stack of blank, predated subpenas. Other functionaries were moving about.

All these signs were familiar to me because I have covered Gravediggers conventions before. Obviously the boys were starting a body hunt. Oh, what fun. We'd all have a weird old time together. (I well remember the convention of two years ago when we spent those wonderful nights poring over the New York Times personnel files for 1936. That's the way the union likes a case; the body can't be too old or too dead for a true Gravedigger.)

I eased my way into the back of the room and began to listen. Judge Morris was just calling the walking delegates to order to consider the case of the missing satellite. At first rattle, this seemed a surprising topic for the Gravediggers; they are usually underground rather than up in space. After a few moments, it became a little clearer. It seems that the Russians have an earth satellite and we Americans do not. Since the plumbing in Moscow hotels is terrible and Khrushchev does not drive a Cadillac, obviously the Russians do not know how to invent an earth satellite. This

can only mean they stole it from us. Those who say they could not have stolen it from us because we don't have it yet are only fuzzyheads who do not understand the nature of the Communist conspiracy.

* * *

A squabble then arose because a non-dues-payer named Myles Lane was already at work in the cemetery.

"Who is Lane?" a callow youth asked.

This stilled the hubbub. Someone suggested he had once been a district attorney in New York, but someone else said no, that was Roy Cohn. The matter of Lane's identity was tabled. Whoever he was he had exclusively revealed a week ago Saturday that David Greenglass back in 1951 had testified that the Rosenbergs back in 1947 had transmitted information on a sky platform project. The World-Telly and the Journal had given the story a wonderful "play." This week David Lawrence's U. S. News & World Report had provided a two-page spread complete with pictures. Everybody agreed the hunt was off to a good start.

"If we catch the Rosenbergs again, will we electrocute them again?" the callow youth asked.

He was promptly sent out for sandwiches.

Judge Morris said the Senate Armed Services Committee was causing some difficulty because it wanted to have an investigation of Eisenhower, Charlie Wilson and other live ones said to be involved in some way.

Motion was made and seconded to have Honorary General President Eastland negotiate a no-raiding pact with Honorary General President Dick Russell of Armed Services. Motion carried.

* * *

There was then some desultory discussion of additional projects. Did Richard Whitney's embezzlement cause last week's drop in the stock market? Are John Dillinger and Babyface Nelson responsible for juvenile delinquency? Is the man in the Hathaway shirt responsible for eye disease? If any or all of these questions are unclear to you, you do not have the mind to be a Gravedigger and should seek other employment.

I slipped quietly away, hugging the knowledge that while the Russians might have Sputnik, Americans (once the Gravediggers had their way) would march into the Space Age fully as well equipped as the armies of Nicholas II with the very best of shovels on our shoulders.

Out in the warm sunlight once more, I picked up a paper and read that David Schine had also responded to the challenge of the earth satellite. He was going to marry Miss Universe. Another Gravedigger had gone over to the side of the warm bodies.

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The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1957

Nos. 440 and 441

MORTON SOBELL,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM

Subsequent to the filing of our reply memorandum, certain actions by the Government have been brought to our attention which underscore the necessity for granting petitioner the hearings requested in the pending petitions for writ of certiorari.

On October 15, 1957, during the pendency of this case, a nationally distributed magazine published an extensive article * which reported that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., in December, 1956, ordered Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins to prepare a full report of the factual background of this case, based in part upon "previously unreleased facts." An eight-month long investigation has resulted in the preparation of a report, which, as the article states, will be released to the public. This report was made available to this national magazine. The writer of the article "was aided in his research by Government Attorney A. Warren Littman" and Benjamin F. Pollack, a Justice Department attorney. The magazine was "given access to the extensive data that went into the

* *Look*, October 29, 1957, pp. 86-105.

Government report of which this article is an exclusive preview."

The claimed purpose of this report is to prove to the public that petitioner is guilty and that attacks upon the judgment are unwarranted.

The article states that the Department of Justice has evidence in its files, including "previously unreleased facts," establishing *inter alia* that petitioner was apprehended in Mexico and "deported as an undesirable alien." The Court will note that this statement deals with one of the essential factual issues underlying both pending petitions. This is one of the issues which petitioner maintains must be resolved in the course of a judicial hearing.

The Government has consistently refused to deny the central allegations of the petitions. Rather it has obliquely attempted through its briefs and oral arguments to discredit them. In this way it has sought to resolve them favorably to itself and at the same time circumvent the requirements of a hearing. So far it has been successful in the use of this technique, for both the district court and the Court of Appeals (see Pet. in No. 440, pp. 25-26, 33-34) proceeded as if a hearing had already been held and the Government had demonstrated that petitioner's allegations were unsubstantiated.

If the factual allegations of a petition under Section 2255 are not conclusively refuted by the files and records of the case, a hearing must be granted. The Government obviously is not content to rely upon the files and records of this case, but chooses to refute petitioner's contentions on the basis of "previously unreleased facts." If the Government is in a position to deny our allegations, such denials should be made by sworn statements in a court of law where they will be subjected to judicial inquiry. Press releases and reports issued to national magazines do not provide an adequate substitute.

It is distressing that the Government, while attempting to avoid a proper determination of the issues in a court, has resorted to polemics in a national magazine concerning a case which is *sub judice*. Surely, in this, of all cases, the demands of fair play should not have been thus ignored. It is grossly unfair to petitioner to deny him a hearing, routinely granted upon comparable allegations in other cases, and at the same time to attack him and to insist upon his guilt upon the basis of evidence which the Government refuses to subject to judicial scrutiny. The Government should be directed to present its facts in the appropriate manner and forum. The petitions for writs of certiorari should be granted and hearings ordered on petitioner's allegations.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. DONNER,
ARTHUR KINoy,
MARSHALL PERLIN,
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New York, New York.

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University of Mexico,
Mexico City, Mexico.

SOBELL COMMITTEE
940 Broadway
New York City

You have my continuing support. Enclosed find my contribution of \$_____.
Please send me all further information about what I can do.

Name _____

Address _____

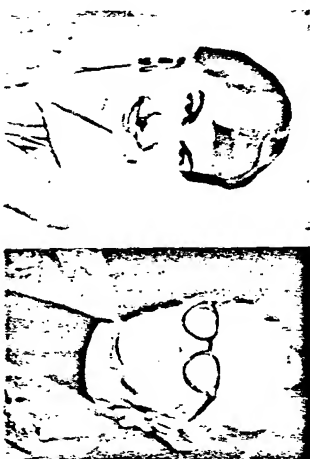
City _____ State _____

Fill Out and Mail Today!

Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York City
AL 4-9983

b7D

*From the wife and mother
of Morton Sobell*



TO OUR FRIENDS:

For eight years we have lived from day to day in the hope that the injustice which has destroyed the life of our family would be reviewed by the courts of our country so that an innocent man could be saved from destruction. The horror of knowing that the steadfastness of a father, a son, and a husband, of a man who is a brilliant scientist, has been rewarded only by continuing torment is a difficult thing to bear for Morton's mother and for myself.

We can never stop our efforts to make known all of the immorality, lying and conniving that went on in this trial. Life has no meaning to us if it must be lived together with such monstrous injustice. We know Morton's innocence, his goodness, his kindness and his honesty. All that has gone before will be but a beginning to the cries which must awaken everyone and show them that Morton must be treated as a human being, not as a pawn in a struggle for power over man's mind.

It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done in not even taking this matter in its jurisdiction. What can it fear when all that we seek to establish is the truth itself? We know that those who have read the trial record, who have studied the facts in this case will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf. All those great and eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before have received no answer to their questions. History will award a verdict of innocent to Morton, but we must find that verdict now.

Mrs. Morton Sobell

Mrs. Rose Sobell



MORTON SOBELL

The Supreme Court's decision not to review means that at this time in our country's history a man may be placed in prison for 30 years without a single judge ever reviewing his case, except the judge who sentenced him.

A way must be found to unlock the door of Alcatraz. We ask all who are devoted to humanity and justice to join in building a groundswell of public opinion that will free Morton Sobell.

We believe—whether the courts should act for good or evil in future appeals—that any plea for pardon or commutation must be many-voiced, and must reflect the moral and ethical concepts of life that most American families share. We shall be asking the major religious, scientific, humane and political leaders and laymen to speak for Morton Sobell's freedom. We are confident that they will.

This effort—combined with continuing efforts in the courts—will be the greatest ever undertaken in this case.

Will You Help Now!

We must:

- ★ Initiate immediately a great public appeal to the nation's moral conscience and sense of justice.
- ★ Create the necessary machinery to free an innocent man.
- ★ Carry through the next steps of our legal program.

Fill out the coupon on the reverse side and mail today in postage-free envelope.

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

ONE MILLION FOR MORTON SOBELL

A report of the National Sobell Conference to Plan Next Steps

New York City, November 30, December 1.

On November 30 and December 1 delegates representing the many thousands of Americans who are fighting the Sobell case with devotion and determination met at a National Conference to plan the next steps. This meeting represented a turning point in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

On the one hand, despite strong new evidence never refuted by the prosecution, the U.S. Supreme Court had just refused to review Morton Sobell's appeals. The Court's decision came in an atmosphere of new hysteria fanned by the Justice Department through such methods as the special report on the case in Look Magazine, the fantastic and unscrupulous attack on Helen Sobell in the Abel trial, and the attempt by a former prosecutor in the trial to blame the Russian Sputniks on the Rosenbergs.

On the other hand, history was crumbling the myth that dominated the Rosenberg-Sobell trial--the myth that the "secret" of the atom bomb was stolen from our country. Important newspapers were writing editorials questioning the credibility of the prosecution witnesses. New support was being voiced for Morton Sobell's freedom or a new trial. Never before had the opportunities been so great for bringing the truth of this case to the American people, and demonstrating how vital this fight is to civil liberties, our democracy, our morality.

In this perspective, the delegates to the conference faced two roads. One was to continue making progress in the case, but at a pace that might mean a campaign of five, ten or 15 more years while Morton Sobell languishes in Alcatraz. The alternative was to work on a hitherto unprecedented scale that would arouse the moral conscience of our country and create a campaign of such a character and intensity that would build and build until justice would have to be given to Sobell.

As the conference developed, it became clear which path would be chosen. All of the delegates reported rapid gains in their respective areas, and the re-affirmation of support when the court decision became known. Delegates were present from such key cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Cleveland, Syracuse and New York. Everywhere the story was the same--the determination and readiness to embark upon a campaign the like of which has not yet been seen on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, with all that has gone before but a prelude to the tremendous scale on which the work would now be carried on.

It was estimated at the conference that we have already reached millions with the facts. It was decided that a great national effort

--2--

would be made to secure action by One Million Americans for Morton Sobell, and in the process of this work reach millions more and raise the case to the level that must be reached for Sobell's freedom.

The program through which we are launching this drive follows. We ask that everyone in your city interested in the Sobell case schedule a meeting as quickly as possible to thoroughly discuss the program and plan for participation in your area. It will only be by the mustering of every person pledged to winning justice in this case that we will be able to succeed. We ask, too, that you take the information about our conference, and about your plans, to the major organizations in your area so that you can also enlist their aid.

Through our unprecedented effort, we can and will achieve Morton Sobell's freedom.

PROGRAM

1. A national campaign shall be undertaken to secure action on behalf of Morton Sobell by One Million Americans.
2. A great petition campaign is to be undertaken for the freeing of Morton Sobell by executive action.
3. The National Sobell Committee and Committees throughout the country will urge prominent individuals, organizations, and newspapers to conduct public inquiries into the facts on the case.
4. An intensified program of legal research and investigation will be undertaken. Efforts to prevail upon the courts to grant a new trial will be pressed.
5. Efforts shall be made to win Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz.

IMPLEMENTATION

Petitions for Executive Action--The circulation of petitions on a huge scale throughout the country will be a focal point for our effort to secure action by a million people. The goal will be to keep building support for the filing of a formal request for pardon or commutation. We will continue circulating the appeal that already has been signed by so many eminent Americans. The conference also called for the printing of a simplified petition to the White House that will be convenient for circulation in the streets, canvassing, mailings, and general use. At the direction of the conference, a sub-committee met and drew up the new petition. It will be on a single sheet of paper with space for 10 signatures. The longer appeal and the names of the eminent signers will also be made available. Stress was placed on the widest possible circulation of the petitions--among friends, neighbors, leaders of the community, in the trade unions, in organizations--everywhere possible.

Launching the Petition Drive--The sub-committee has drawn up a national schedule for the petition campaign. Our first target date is being proposed for the month of April. Between now and then we must gather an impressive number of signatures, to be compiled, and brought to Washington as the kick-off of our snowballing effort to free Sobell through executive action. We are proposing dinners during the month of April in all of the major cities. Admission to the dinner, in addition to the financial cost, would be a given number of signatures either collected by the person attending, or a group of people whom he or she represents.

For example, a large city such as Los Angeles might seek a dinner of 500 persons, each bringing 100 signatures. Other cities could scale themselves according to what is possible--but we urge the goals to be as high as is humanly possible. In smaller areas, the focal point could be meetings and house gatherings.

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COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

AL 4-9983'

From the desk of: Ted Jacobs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The United States Supreme Court has declined to decide whether or not Morton Sobell had a fair trial. By not reviewing the case, the Court has in effect left standing the uncontroverted new evidence that the prosecution used fraudulent means to convict Morton Sobell, including illegally kidnapping him from Mexico. This new evidence has never been refuted by the prosecution. That is why 5,300 Americans filed a legal appeal asking the Supreme Court to order a full hearing so that this evidence could be subjected to judicial review by the Court.

It is particularly disheartening that the present Supreme Court, which has done so much to safeguard our civil liberties, should have avoided reviewing the case. Thus the statement of Justice Hugo Black made in 1953 still stands: "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

A failure at this time to review this case can no more end public demands that justice be done than have previous denials of review. Throughout the country there are eminent Americans who believe that the very integrity of justice is involved in this case. Morton Sobell, now enduring his 8th year of imprisonment, is determined to press his effort to prove his innocence. So are his

wife and mother, and the thousands of devoted persons who have brought the case to its present level of national interest.

New legal motions will be explored. Public inquiries will be made. Thousands of additional copies of the trial record will be distributed for study. Books, brochures, and reprints of articles on the case will be mailed throughout the country. Morton Sobell's wife and mother will increase their efforts in city after city to tell the facts in the case.

As with the Sacco and Vanzetti and Mooney-Billings cases in our own country, and the Dreyfus case in France, an issue of this magnitude can only gain momentum. Truth and justice simply cannot be brushed aside. During these past few years, despite all of the protestations by the prosecutors that justice had really been done, there has been a groundswell of public opinion convinced that this trial has been tainted by fraud and perjury.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell intends to work with even more intensity and speed, not only because of the urgent need to establish the truth, but because Morton Sobell has suffered enough and must not be permitted to languish in Alcatraz any longer.

####

Mrs. Morton Sobell

940 Broadway

New York, N.Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For more than 8 years we have lived from day to day in the hope that the injustice which has destroyed the life of our family would be reviewed by the courts of our country so that an innocent man could be saved from destruction. The horror of knowing that the steadfastness of a father, a son, and a husband, of a man who is a brilliant scientist has been rewarded only by continuing torment is a difficult thing to bear for Morton's mother and for myself. We can never stop our efforts to make known all of the immorality, lying and conniving that went on in this trial. Life has no meaning to us if it must be lived together with such monstrous injustice. We know Morton's goodness, his kindness, his honesty and his innocence of crime. All that has gone before will be but a beginning to the cries which must awaken everyone and show them that Morton must be treated as a human being, not as a pawn in a struggle for power over man's mind.

It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done in not even taking this matter in its jurisdiction. What can it fear when all that we seek to establish is the truth itself? We turn now to the most powerful court, the court of the people. We know that those who have read the trial record, who have studied the facts in this case will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf. All those great and eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before have received no answer but an added question when our country refuses to hear one of its own. History will award a verdict of innocent to Morton, but we must find that verdict now.

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY [Entrance on 22nd Street] NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

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In this perspective, the delegates to the conference faced two roads. One was to continue making progress in the case, but at a pace that might mean a campaign of five, ten or 15 more years while Morton Sobell languishes in Alcatraz. The alternative was to work on a hitherto unprecedented scale that would arouse the moral conscience of our country and create a campaign of such a character and intensity that would build and build until justice would have to be given to Sobell.

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Through our unprecedented effort, we can and will achieve Morton Sobell's freedom.

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Algonquin 4-9983

January 10, 1958.

Dear Friend:

Here is the material needed to launch our new campaign for action by one million Americans--our new tabloid newspaper which shows why support is being won for Morton Sobell's freedom...our new petition for wide-spread circulation...the special petition that is being signed by eminent Americans.

Orders are now being filled for those committees and groups who have already mailed in their requests.

But not enough people have yet been heard from. Please order your material now by filling out the attached blank and returning it.

Suggested ways of using material.

1. Mailing the newspaper and general petition to lists of prospective signers and contributors in your area. A covering letter and a return envelope should be included.
2. Leaders in your community should be visited with the appeal already signed by so many prominent Americans. With the impressive list of those who have already joined in the appeal, you most certainly can be successful.
3. House gatherings should be scheduled to discuss the case and ways of getting action by people in your community.

Please send us all ideas which you have so they can be passed along to other groups.

Please send me _____ copies of the new executive action petition at a cost of \$12 per thousand.

Please send me _____ copies of the executive action petition signed by eminent Americans at a cost of \$10 per thousand.

Please send me _____ copies of the new tabloid newspaper at a cost of \$20 per thousand.

Enclosed find check in the amount of \$_____.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



White House
Washington, D. C.

has the strength to recognize possible errors and the humanity to be merciful;

believe that Morton Sobell did not have a fair trial;

consider his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz cruel and inhuman punishment;

has steadfastly maintained his innocence throughout his seven years of imprisonment and continues his efforts to secure a new trial;

for these reasons I join with my fellow Americans in asking you to return Morton Sobell to his wife and children through executive pardon or commutation, or by instructing the Attorney General to recommend a new trial.

Contribution

[illegible]

Please return petitions and contributions to
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

Appeal to the President

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

Morton Sobell, now in his eighth year of imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

We do not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt--for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President, we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

☐ My signature may be made public along with other signers of the Appeal.

☐ I request that my signature not be made public.

Note:

The following have signed as individuals. Their associations are listed as means of identification only, and do not imply the sponsorship of their organizations.

JUDGES AND LAWYERS

Leo Berman, Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Brock, Los Angeles, Cal.
Landon L. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale
John F. Finerty, New York City
Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Ind.
Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General of California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Philip A. Klapman, Chicago, Ill.
Conrad Lynn, New York, N.Y.
Daniel Marshall, Los Angeles, Cal.
Louis McCabe, Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.
George Olshausen, San Francisco, Cal.
Richard W. Petherbridge, El Centro, Cal.
Prof. Malcolm Sharp, U. of Chicago
Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Cal.
James B. Wilson, Seattle, Wash.
Joanne B. Wilson, Seattle, Wash.
R. I. Witherspoon, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Howard C. Bushing, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Fred Cappuccino, Christ Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. W. Sterling Cary, The Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Cope, Berkeley, Cal.
Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. John E. Evans, First Unitarian Church, Columbus, Ohio
Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N.Y.
Rev. Erwin A. Gaede, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. Curtis R. Gatlin, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Clement Gordon, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Cornelius Greenway, Universalist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Wesley H. Hager, Grace Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Peter A. Hansly, Bronx, N.Y.
Rev. J. Stuart Innerst, Pasadena, Cal.
Archbishop Walter D. C. Johnson, The Church of God, New York, N.Y.
Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Joseph P. King, Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Dame Kiotzie, Universalist Service Committee, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Dr. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Edward LeGrow, Glen Morris Presb. Church, Richmond Hill, N.Y.
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Harvard University
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, U. of Chicago

MINISTERS

Rev. David Andrews, Methodist Minister, Greensboro, N.C.
Rev. Alberto B. Baez, First Spanish Methodist Church of Brooklyn
Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale
Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Harold J. Bass, The Church for Today, Tacoma, Wash.
Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Melvin J. Battle, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore Area,
The Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Archie Matson, Broadway Methodist
Church, Glendale, Cal.
Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant
Chaplain of Alcatraz, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. H. J. McDonald, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Sidney G. Menk, University Heights
Presbyterian Church, New York, N.Y.
Rev. James Myers, New York, N.Y.
Rev. C. Earl Page, First Congregational
Church, Spencer, Iowa
Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, Winston-Salem, N.C.
Rev. Dreyden L. Phelps, Fellowship
Church, Berkeley, Cal.
Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodist Church,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout, Administrative
Secretary, Baltimore Area, The
Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.
Dean Paul Roberts, Episcopal Cathedral,
Denver, Colo.
Rev. Charles L. Simkin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. Charles W. Stewart, Peoples A.M.E.
Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Carl A. Storm, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Walter Carl Subke, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Francis S. Tucker, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. R. Valenti, Presbyterian Church of
the Holy Trinity, New York, N.Y.

RABBIS

Rabbi Moses J. S. Abels, former President
Brooklyn Board of Rabbis, N.Y.
Rabbi Zvi Anderman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Sidney Ballon, Nassau Community
Temple, West Hempstead, N.Y.
Rabbi Jerome S. Bass, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Burbank, Cal.
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi M. D. Bial, Temple Sinai, Summit, N.J.
Rabbi Jerome B. Cohen, Englewood, N.J.
Dr. Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rabbi Benjamin Englander, Cong. B'nai
Israel, Irvington, N.Y.
Rabbi Jacob H. Epstein, Syracuse, N.Y.
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, New Orleans, La.
Rabbi Morris Fishman, Community Synagogue,
Atlantic City, N.J.
Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker, Ahavas Israel
Synagogue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rabbi Seymour Freedman, Buffalo, N.Y.
Rabbi Alfred L. Friedman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Daniel Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Jacob Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Sidney Greenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Louis D. Gross, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Avery J. Grossfield, Florence, S.C.
Rabbi Z. Harry Outstein, Sons of Israel,
Willimantic, Conn.
Rabbi Harry Halpern, East Midwood
Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Samuel Horowitz, Cong. Beth
Aaron, Billings, Mont.
Rabbi Wollf Kaehler, Temple Israel,
Long Beach, Cal.
Rabbi Jerome Kestenbaum, Tampa, Fla.
Rabbi Aaron Kirschenbaum, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Raymond Leiman, Cong. B'nai
Israel, Steubenville, Ohio
Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Herschel Lyman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rabbi Daniel Manies, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Israel Margolies, Cong. Beth Am,
West Englewood, N.J.
Rabbi Carl T. Miller, Gary, Ind.
Dr. Uri Miller, Baltimore, Md.
Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Dr. Phillip Rosenberg, Temple Beth
Shalom, Santa Ana, Cal.
Moses Rosenthal, Rabbi Emeritus, Cong.
Sons of Israel, Suffern, N.Y.
Rabbi Samuel Rosinger, Temple Emanuel,
Beaumont, Texas
Rabbi Erwin Ruch, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Stephen A. Schafer, Toledo, Ohio
Rabbi Solomon Segal, Beth Israel Cong.,
Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada
Rabbi Sanford M. Shapiro, Elmira, N.Y.
Rabbi David S. Shapiro, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rabbi Solomon Shapiro, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi David Wolf Silverman, IKHA Temple,
Aurora, Ill.
Rabbi Jacob Singer, Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Alan Mayor Sokobin, Temple Beth El,
Laurelton, N.Y.
Dr. Joshua Trachtenberg, Teaneck, N.J.
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, KAM Temple,
Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Samuel Yalow, Syracuse, N.Y.

EDUCATORS

Prof. James Luther Adams, Harvard U.
Minor Alexander, Bard College,
Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Prof. David Blackwell, University of Cal.
Prof. Derk Bodde, University of Penna.
Prof. Murray Branch, Moorhouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. E. H. Brunquist, Prof. Emeritus,
University of Colorado, Denver, Colo.
Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College, N.Y.
Dr. Burris Cunningham, University of Cal.
Prof. John J. Deboer, U. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
Prof. Lloyd H. Donnell, Illinois Institute
of Technology, Chesterton, Ind.
Dr. Huntley Dupre, Macalester College,
St. Paul, Minn.
Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago
Ada M. Field, Guilford College, N.C.
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Yale
Dr. Eustace Haydon, Prof. Emeritus,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Carroll P. Hurd, Westminster Col-
lege, Salt Lake City, Utah
Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, Stanford U.
Prof. Isaac Kolthoff, U. of Minnesota
J. M. Kuehne, Prof. Emeritus, University
of Texas, Austin, Texas
Prof. Rowland E. Logan, Bard College,
Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Prof. Gerhard Loose, U. of Colorado
Dr. Philip Morrison, Ithaca, N.Y.
Prof. Gardner Murphy, Menninger
Foundation, Topeka, Kansas
Prof. Francis M. Myers, U. of Denver
Dr. Robert Reid Newell, Stanford U.
Prof. Victor Paschke, Columbia U.
Prof. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize
Scientist, Pasadena, Cal.
Prof. George W. Flatman, U. of Chicago
Prof. Dale Pontius, Roosevelt U., Chicago
Prof. Anstol Rappaport, U. of Michigan
Prof. Oscar K. Rice, U. of North Carolina
Prof. Harry R. Rudin, Yale University
Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Prof.
Emeritus, Wellesley College
Prof. Sidney J. Socolar, U. of Chicago
Prof. Julian Sturtevant, Yale University
Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Scientist,
Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Prof. H. M. Wilson, Princeton U.
Arthur E. Woodruff, U. of Chicago
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, U. of Utah

WRITERS

Elmer Davis, Washington, D.C.
Dorothy Day, editor, Catholic Worker,
New York, N.Y.
Waldo Frank, author, Truro, Mass.
Maxwell Geismar, literary critic,
Harrison, N.Y.
William Harrison, editor, Boston Chron-
icle, Boston, Mass.
Harold V. Knight, Exec. Dir., Denver
Branch, ACLU, Denver, Colo.
Milton Mayer, Carmel, Cal.
Lewis Mumford, Amenia, N.Y.
Dr. Scott Nearing, author, Camp Rosier, Me.
Harvey O'Connor, Winnetka, Ill.
John Sanford, Montecito, Cal.
I. F. Stone, Washington, D.C.
Al S. Waxman, editor and publisher,
Los Angeles, Cal.
William Appleman Williams, historian,
Eugene, Oregon

OTHER EMINENT SIGNERS

Emily G. Balch, Nobel Prize Winner,
Wellesley, Mass.
Helen Marston Beardsley, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jessie F. Binford, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
Pablo Casals, cellist, Puerto Rico
Mary H. Gleason, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
James Inbrie, Lawrenceville, N.J.
Russell Johnson, Petersham, Mass.
Dr. Leo Mayer, physician, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Eason Monroe, Los Angeles, Cal.
Gilbert L. Gilson, former Governor of
California, Los Angeles, Cal.
James B. Osgood, Bronx, N.Y.
Dr. Clyde D. Phillips, physician, Chicago
Margaret T. Simkin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Jeremiah Slaughter, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent, Women's Int. League
for Peace and Freedom, Livonia, Mich.
M. Lesley West, Syracuse, N.Y.

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

January 23, 1958

BECAUSE YOU ARE SO IMPORTANT TO US:

We want to have you closely informed of our plans. We are most concerned to know of your support, since you are "key to us -- either as an individual, or representative of your organization.

Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case is intimately tied to the growing concern of Americans for freedom from fear, and for truth. Our National Conference decided that our primary effort is best directed to the American people on the facts in the Sobell case by asking them to appeal to our President for action.

NATIONAL

Nationally, January - April, we will focus on a goal of securing signatures on our Presidential Appeal. Side by side with this activity legal investigation will be conducted so as to re-enter the courts as quickly as is feasible. There will be consistent approach to community leaders and the nation's leading newspapers in an effort to gain new support for the truth. Morton Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz will be made an issue for activity on the part of penal authorities such as writers, psychologists, sociologists, and prison groups in interested organizations.

REGIONAL

To support the National program, Western committees and contacts have accepted a pledge of 30,000 signatures and \$30,000 by April. Regional coordinating responsibilities will be shared by San Francisco and Los Angeles for the Western States; Chicago for the Midwest; New York for the East.

During the month of April, major cities will hold significant events to bring to public attention the work done during this period, and to send delegates to the White House to formally present our petition to the President as the opening of our campaign for action by one million Americans. Los Angeles is planning a dinner aimed at including 1,000 supporters, on Saturday, April 12.

NEW YORK

Locally, as you read this, we have begun our work. We are in the process of sending out to our files initial information and requests for support on our program. We are planning a dinner at the beginning of May to climax our January - April drive for support. Our office is now open every evening, Monday through Friday, until 9 p.m. We intend to develop the kind of work and enthusiasm that can set a pace for the entire country.

-- 2 --

You are most important to us. Will you examine our Work Sheet carefully, think and discuss, and let us know as soon as you can how and when we can expect your participation.

It will take all of us -- together -- to realize the potential of this period for Sobell's freedom - and for our own.

Sincerely,

Emily Alman

Emily Alman
FOR THE COMMITTEE

WORK SHEET -- January 17 - April 30, 1958

1) WILL YOU BE ONE OF OUR "KEYS"? (100 Signatures - \$100)

Individual - If you can pledge 100 signatures and the raising of \$100 by April 30, sign up tonight and let us know.

Organizational - If you participate in an organization or group - will you take a "key" group pledge? Will you take the matter up with your group - asking them to take a quota of 100 signatures and \$100? Will you arrange time on your group agenda for us to present our program?

2) PETITIONS FOR EXECUTIVE ACTION

Circulating Petition - (Space for 10 signatures) We must begin distribution of these as quickly as possible. How many can you take to fill? How many friends will you contact who can help circulate one?

Will you ask your group and/or organization to include in their mailings a copy of the petition and new tabloid newspaper?

Will you take copies to send to friends - and add a personal note expressing your interest and concern?

Do you have community leaders in mind whom you can, or we can, approach to join in the appeal? Give us your suggestions.

3) NEW TABLOID NEWSPAPER

- Our new tabloid newspaper is just off the press. The paper brings up to date developments on the case and is filled with important information showing why Sobell's freedom is important to our country.

Will you order copies for distribution among your friends and mailings in your community?

4) HELEN SOBELL'S TV INTERVIEW

(We supply equipment and projectionist as well as invitations - upon request).

Will you arrange a house or group showing of Helen Sobell's TV interview for your friends and neighbors?

Our film strip on the case is also available.

5) AREA WORK

- Will you join the Sobell Committee in your area?

We have many active people in all the boroughs - but now we urgently need group effort for a successful program.

OFFICE HELP - WE ARE IN GREAT NEED OF OFFICE WORKERS FOR MAILINGS AND PHONING.

PLEASE NOTE: OUR OFFICE IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, UNTIL 9 P. M.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS -- INFORM YOUR GROUP OR ORGANIZATION!

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9783

ONE MILLION FOR MORTON SOBELL

A report of the National Sobell Conference to Plan Next Steps
New York City, November 30, December 1.

On November 30 and December 1 delegates representing the many thousands of Americans who are fighting the Sobell case with devotion and determination met at a National Conference to plan the next steps. This meeting represented a turning point in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

On the one hand, despite strong new evidence never refuted by the prosecution, the U.S. Supreme Court had just refused to review Morton Sobell's appeals. The Court's decision came in an atmosphere of new hysteria fanned by the Justice Department through such methods as the special report on the case in Look Magazine, the fantastic and unscrupulous attack on Helen Sobell in the Abel trial, and the attempt by a former prosecutor in the trial to blame the Russian Sputniks on the Rosenbergs.

On the other hand, history was crumbling the myth that dominated the Rosenberg-Sobell trial--the myth that the "secret" of the atom bomb was stolen from our country. Important newspapers were writing editorials questioning the credibility of the prosecution witnesses. New support was being voiced for Morton Sobell's freedom or a new trial. Never before had the opportunities been so great for bringing the truth of this case to the American people, and demonstrating how vital this fight is to civil liberties, our democracy, our morality.

In this perspective, the delegates to the conference faced two roads. One was to continue making progress in the case, but at a pace that might mean a campaign of five, ten or 15 more years while Morton Sobell languishes in Alcatraz. The alternative was to work on a hitherto unprecedented scale that would arouse the moral conscience of our country and create a campaign of such a character and intensity that would build and build until justice would have to be given to Sobell.

As the conference developed, it became clear which path would be chosen. All of the delegates reported rapid gains in their respective areas, and the re-affirmation of support when the court decision became known. Delegates were present from such key cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Cleveland, Syracuse and New York. Everywhere the story was the same--the determination and readiness to embark upon a campaign the like of which has not yet been seen on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, with all that has gone before but a prelude to the tremendous scale on which the work would now be carried on.

It was estimated at the conference that we have already reached millions with the facts. It was decided that a great national effort

--2--

would be made to secure action by One Million Americans for Morton Sobell, and in the process of this work reach millions more and raise the case to the level that must be reached for Sobell's freedom.

The program through which we are launching this drive follows. We ask that everyone in your city interested in the Sobell case schedule a meeting as quickly as possible to thoroughly discuss the program and plan for participation in your area. It will only be by the mustering of every person pledged to winning justice in this case that we will be able to succeed. We ask, too, that you take the information about our conference, and about your plans, to the major organizations in your area so that you can also enlist their aid.

Through our unprecedented effort, we can and will achieve Morton Sobell's freedom.

PROGRAM

1. A national campaign shall be undertaken to secure action on behalf of Morton Sobell by One Million Americans.
2. A great petition campaign is to be undertaken for the freeing of Morton Sobell by executive action.
3. The National Sobell Committee and Committees throughout the country will urge prominent individuals, organizations, and newspapers to conduct public inquiries into the facts on the case.
4. An intensified program of legal research and investigation will be undertaken. Efforts to prevail upon the courts to grant a new trial will be pressed.
5. Efforts shall be made to win Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz.

IMPLEMENTATION

Petitions for Executive Action--The circulation of petitions on a huge scale throughout the country will be a focal point for our effort to secure action by a million people. The goal will be to keep building support for the filing of a formal request for pardon or commutation. We will continue circulating the appeal that already has been signed by so many eminent Americans. The conference also called for the printing of a simplified petition to the White House that will be convenient for circulation in the streets, canvassing, mailings, and general use. At the direction of the conference, a sub-committee met and drew up the new petition. It will be on a single sheet of paper with space for 10 signatures. The longer appeal and the names of the eminent signers will also be made available. Stress was placed on the widest possible circulation of the petitions--among friends, neighbors, leaders of the community in the trade unions, in organizations--everywhere possible.

Launching the Petition Drive--The sub-committee has drawn up a national schedule for the petition campaign. Our first target date is being proposed for the month of April. Between now and then we must gather an impressive number of signatures, to be compiled, and brought to Washington as the kick-off of our snowballing effort to free Sobell through executive action. We are proposing dinners during the month of April in all of the major cities. Admission to the dinner, in addition to the financial cost, would be a given number of signatures either collected by the person attending, or a group of people whom he or she represents.

For example, a large city such as Los Angeles might seek a dinner of 500 persons, each bringing 100 signatures. Other cities could scale themselves according to what is possible--but we urge the goals to be as high as is humanly possible. In smaller areas, the focal point could be meetings and house gatherings.

Financially, it is extremely practical to aim for a goal of collecting a dollar for every signature. Some people who sign won't be able to contribute anything. Some may give a dollar. Others may give more. But a good goal is to plan fund-raising activity so that there will be at least a dollar matched for each signature turned in. We stress the importance of making the collection of funds a major part of the signature campaign, because as you will see from the section of this report discussing the budget, expenses must be met to carry out our broad plans.

In planning your major affairs in April, we urge you to be in touch with the main committees in your region of the country as to timing. For example, committees in the Northwest should be in touch with San Francisco, the Southwest with Los Angeles, the Mid-West with Chicago, and the East with New York. What we hope to do is have the dinners and meetings in the West take place at the early part of April, with all the signatures collected brought by western delegates to Chicago, and then from Chicago they will be added to those of the Mid-West and brought by western and mid-western delegates to New York, where the launching dinner will be held at the end of April. Then the delegation representing all parts of the country will take the signatures to Washington, present them, and inform their senators and representatives of this action.

Literature--The Conference stressed the need for printed material that would meet the needs and potentialities of the day. Many types of literature were suggested, and a sub-committee meeting at the direction of the conference drew up plans for the following immediate pieces of material:

1. The petition.
2. A new tabloid newspaper that would place the case in the perspective needed to gain the support of large numbers of people. The tabloid is to include latest developments in the case and points refuting the Look Magazine article.
3. A piece of literature that would underscore the new light on the case shed by recent scientific developments and the statements by scientists and leading publications that there never was an atomic secret to steal.
4. The sub-committee also decided to explore the possibility of a new pamphlet on the case and of reprinting the trial record, which is now out of stock.

Public Inquiry--The widespread public interest in the case, the new evidence, the doubts that have been raised, and the report by the Justice Department that appeared in Look Magazine obviously call for objective inquiries into the facts by interested citizens. The conference urged the maximum encouragement to such inquiries. Some areas suggested that in addition to any national efforts made, people in their own cities should encourage groups of citizens to study the case. Local newspapers should be approached and asked to study the case.

Legal Research and Investigation--Funds were designated in the budget for the carrying out of legal research and investigation to uncover new evidence for further court action. A legal report cited various aspects of the case which provide a basis for continuing to prevail upon the courts to grant a new trial.

Budget--The Conference voted to raise a minimum national budget of \$100,000 for 1958. It was stressed that this was to be considered only the barest kind of minimum budget for the work that must be done, and does not include funds for such special projects such as TV broadcasts, newspaper ads etc. Also, the conference cited the need to raise a good part of the budget within the next few months to guarantee the means of launching our program. It is at this time that literature must be paid for and steps taken to initiate our work. A budget will be drawn up and sent to committee chairmen with suggestions for quotas and methods of meeting them. But it is urgent that fund-raising be stepped up without delay.

Staff--The Conference recognized the inadequacy of the present staff to meet the task that has been decided upon. Suggestions were made that the appropriate additions be made. Suggestions will be appreciated if you know of competent persons who are available. It has been suggested that there be a Sobell representative in Washington to keep the case before members of the Senate and Congress, and to take up the Sobell appeal with the major national organizations whose headquarters are in Washington. The need for a national fund-raiser was cited, as well as someone who could travel throughout the country.

EXPERIENCES AND SUGGESTIONS

1. It was suggested that the national office send the addresses of all major committees to each committee chairman, so that the various committees can exchange their material and learn from each other's experiences.
2. San Francisco reports excellent progress in gaining support among trade unions.
3. Milwaukee is taking a poll among persons in the city asking whether they have heard of Sobell, and whether they'd be interested in knowing more about it. The Milwaukee committee reports it has gained much interest in this way.
4. The Chicago committee has a self-addressed envelope for sending in sustaining funds. The envelope is very attractive, with a picture of Sobell and a place to fill out the contribution and name on the inside flap. Chicago reports much success in collecting sustainers.

***** SPECIAL ATTENTION

We know you will want to let Morton Sobell know of your continued determination to win his freedom by remembering to send him a holiday card. His address is: Mr. Morton Sobell, Box 996, Alcatraz, California

FILL OUT AND RETURN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Please send me _____ copies of the new executive action petition at a cost of \$6 per thousand.

Please send me _____ copies of the executive action petition signed by eminent Americans at a cost of \$10 per thousand.

Please send me _____ copies of the new tabloid newspaper now being prepared at a cost of \$20 per thousand.

SPECIAL LITERATURE OFFER--Ideal for holiday season. Copies of Helen Sobell's book of poems, "You Who Love Life", are available to Sobell committees at a cost of only 50 cents per copy. The poems sell for \$1, and thus you could raise funds for your work and for the national office. Please do not sell them for less than \$1.

Please send me _____ copies of "You Who Love Life" at 50 cents a copy.

Our group pledges to begin immediately to gather a total of _____ signatures for executive action by April.

Our group pledges to raise a total of \$ _____ toward the \$100,000 national budget.

Please expect \$ _____ by January 15.

Our group plans the following type of affair in April as a focal point of the petition launching:

The following are other events scheduled in our city on the Sobell case:

Enclosed find \$ _____ for literature ordered above.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

January 28, 1958

Dear Friend:

You will be pleased to know that the Washington Heights and Bronx Sobell Committees are going to have another THRIFT SALE starting February the 8th and hope to raise a substantial amount of money to help in the campaign to free Morton Sobell.

You have helped to make our previous thrift sales a success, and we are counting on you again. We need a tremendous quantity of new and used merchandise. If you have any contacts for getting new articles, please follow through yourself or let us know and we will do so. In addition we need all used items you can give away or solicit from others, especially

- Clothing, hats, shoes
- Household items, lamps
- Curtains, drapes, bedspreads
- Electrical appliances still working
- Costume jewelry
- Children's toys.

Please start collecting now. We only have two weeks until the store opens.

If in any way possible, please bring whatever you can collect to our office, 940 Broadway (entrance 22nd Street), Room D, any time between 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. Monday through Friday. If necessary, we will arrange for pickups. Please call our office AL 4-9983.

We are waiting to see or hear from you. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Emily Azman
Emily Azman
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Whatever your opinions on this case may be at this moment, or whatever they may be after you have studied it, you need not agree with me. I only ask that you give it your thoughtful and serious consideration. Justice is never a light and flighty matter. It can never be secured by emotional appeals or tirades. Its price is high, and often costly.

I invite all of you who conscientiously can - to join those thousands of courageous Americans who believe that the most precious things in life are not free but need to be fought for again and again. No religion is ever mature until it issues into action, and ours, a liberal religion, is particularly vulnerable to the temptation to do something.

This case, a scientist in prison, is on my conscience. I trust it will be on your conscience as well. Let us move forward and establish Justice in our land.

JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

REVEREND ERWIN A. GAEDÉ

A sermon delivered by Reverend Erwin A. Gaede,
Unitarian Society of Westwood, January, 1958.

Services are held regularly at 10:45 a. m., Masonic
Temple, 1557 South Barrington Avenue, West Los
Angeles, California.

"JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL"

This morning I want to talk to you about a subject that has been disturbing my conscience for a long time, and one which is disturbing an increasing number of prominent Americans today - whether they be atomic scientists, professors of law, attorneys, newspapermen, clergymen, or rabbis. It is that of Morton Sobell, who in March of 1951 was convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for conspiring to commit espionage. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were electrocuted on June 19, 1953, and Morton Sobell was given a thirty-year sentence. (David Greenglass, brother of Ethel - and the chief government witness against the Rosenbergs, confessed to conspiracy to commit espionage and received a sentence of fifteen years. His wife, Ruth Greenglass, who confessed to participating with her husband in conspiracy, was never brought to trial.)

For the first time in American peacetime history, a man and a woman were executed on the charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and a third person, Morton Sobell, claiming his complete innocence as did the Rosenbergs, began a thirty year sentence.

For those who believed in the myth of "atomic secrets", for those who believed that these "secrets" were given to the Russians, enabling them to produce the atom bomb several years before the expectation of some of our American prophets, and for those who believed that this information touched off the Korean War, the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the thirty year sentence of Morton Sobell may have caused no particular apprehensions over the canons of Justice. But for those who began to look into the case, to consider the general political climate, the plausibility of evidence given by perjurers and self-confessed spies, the loose nature of "conspiracy" charges where precious little needs to be proven to convict - no such ease of conscience was in store for them. One had only to recall the Dreyfus Affair in France, and the Sacco-Vanzetti case in our country.

The political climate that framed the Rosenberg-Sobell case bordered on the hysterical. It was a fearful time in which to speak out, and I must confess that I was among those who could have done much more than I did. Never did I doubt the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and subsequent events related to this case have only confirmed the fact of this terrible miscarriage of Justice.

for the prosecution. The fact that Sobell was convicted on the testimony of Elitcher alone was stated by Judge Irving Kaufman himself when he instructed the jury that "if you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Morton Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell." That jury in 1951 chose to believe Max Elitcher, and Judge Kaufman sentenced Morton Sobell to thirty years.

The third aspect of the trial that I must mention is that Sobell was kind of "tacked on" to the Rosenberg case. He was not even named in the original indictment of the case. This is probably one of the strongest legal reasons why Sobell should have a new trial.

Whether or not you have been familiar with the Sobell case before, I bring it to your attention today because the American people must now act. Justice for Morton Sobell may well depend upon our ability to raise this case to national attention. Does this mean that the Supreme Court may still look into this case? Certainly, it does. I, for one, believe that Chessman would never have been granted a new hearing by the Supreme Court had his case not been so prominent nationally. John F. Finerty, attorney in the Mooney-Billings case and the Sacco-Vanzetti case, states; "Whenever the public participates actively in righting a wrong, it strengthens the courts and all our institutions. I believe that is happening in the Sobell case today."

We can help acquire a review of the Sobell case by the Supreme Court. We can sign an appeal to the President of the United States for a commutation of Sobell's sentence on the grounds of harsh and unusual punishment, and/or ask that the President address the Attorney-General to consent to a new trial.

The names of those who are joining in this effort to secure Justice for Morton Sobell include the most respected scientific, legal, educational, and religious minds in the world. More and more people today feel as Bertrand Russell did when he wrote: "I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I am almost certain that the Rosenbergs were innocent ... But the Rosenbergs are dead and nothing can be done for them. Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the U.S. government to make some reparation to him."

There has been much discussion as to why Sobell and his family went to Mexico. The prosecution insisted that he went there to flee. A card with the word "deported from Mexico" stamped on it was presented by the prosecution in court as evidence of flight. On the evening of August 16, 1950, men claiming to be Mexican Secret Police entered Sobell's apartment in Mexico City and charged him with being "Johnny Jones who robbed a bank in Acapulco of \$15,000." Sobell showed his tourist identification, and asked to speak to the American Embassy. He was refused, forcibly taken from his apartment, and beaten unconscious. He and his family were driven to Laredo, Texas and Sobell was delivered to a waiting party of FBI agents.

Today, there are official documents from the Mexican government stating that their government had nothing to do with the kidnapping of Morton Sobell, and that Morton Sobell was never deported from Mexico. One must conclude that his abduction and the card that was falsely stamped "deported" was somehow arranged by the U.S. Government agencies to enhance their case.

Sobell states that he and his family went to Mexico for a long-planned vacation. They never attempted to hide their plans. They bought round-trip airline tickets in their own name. They secured tourist cards in their own name. Sobell declared a camera in Dallas, Texas, in his own name, in order to avoid tariff on his return home. Sobell states that his family was deeply concerned over the attack on civil liberties that was flaming in 1950. But despite their own progressive leanings and activities, they had planned to return to the United States. His case would have been strengthened immeasurably had he had the opportunity to return to his country voluntarily. But the government illegally prohibited him from doing so. (Sobell's airline tickets, his visa, his camera declaration were in the FBI's possession until 1954. They were then released to Sobell's attorneys who have incorporated them in the petitions that were recently before the courts.)

A second aspect of the trial is the incredible fact that only one witness testified that Sobell had been involved in a conspiracy. The witness was Max Elitcher, a boyhood friend and former classmate of Sobell's. In regard to his testimony, I can indicate that Dr. Harold C. Urey, Professor Malcolm Sharp, Professor Stephen Love, and many others find it highly unbelievable. They are aware that Elitcher is a confessed perjurer, and that he had the powerful motive of escaping a prison sentence when he acted as a witness

The first revealing information on the Rosenberg-Sobell case was a series of articles by William Reuben; then there was the scholarly analysis of the trial by D.N. Pritt, one of the world's outstanding attorneys. Later the world-renowned atomic scientist, Dr. Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago, wrote a letter to the New York Times stating clearly and unequivocally that he found it more difficult to believe the testimony of the witnesses against the Rosenbergs than that of the Rosenbergs. There were many, many other statements by courageous men and women the world over. Today, five years later, much more has been written ... The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by John Wexley - a work that will stand as a thorough treatment of the subject, The Atom Spy Hoax by William Reuben - Was Justice Done? by Professor Malcolm Sharp. All of these books are scholarly, authoritative, and highly documented, and all defend the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

To those of you who have never questioned the guilt of the convicted, this sermon will come as something of a shock. It comes as a shock to anyone who implicitly trusts the Justice of American legal procedure. I am not suggesting that we waver in our respect for the American system of law. Quite the contrary, I think we have every reason to respect and to trust it. But we need to remember that no system of law can be trusted implicitly. Wherever human beings are involved as they must be in the interpretation and application of law, error is always possible. Therefore our minds must always be open to the possibility of human error and to a miscarriage of Justice.

Shortly after his conviction in 1951, Morton Sobell was taken to Alcatraz penitentiary where he has been ever since. On February 9, 1955, I wrote the Director of Prisons - Mr. James V. Bennett, and I raised the question as to why Mr. Sobell should be detained in a prison especially designed for incorrigible and hardened prisoners. Mr. Bennett replied, evading my real question but he lamented the notion that people assumed that Sobell had been subjected to harsh and cruel treatment at Alcatraz. Secondly, Mr. Bennett stated that no one in Alcatraz was necessarily destined to stay there. Prisoners are always transferred as time and circumstances permit, wrote Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Sobell's case was no different from that of anyone else. But Morton Sobell has now been in Alcatraz for six years - three thousand miles away from his family and attorneys.

It must be noted that no court, outside of the judge and the jury that convicted and sentenced the Rosenbergs and Sobell, has ever looked into the record to examine the nature of the evidence or the credibility of the witnesses. As Mr. Justice Hugo Black pointed out in 1953: "This court has has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial." "It seems incredible," writes Professor Stephen Love of Northwestern University, "that in a capital case, in which two defendants receive the death sentence and the other a thirty-year sentence, the Supreme Court refuses to take jurisdiction to ascertain whether they had a fair trial."

On November 12, 1957, the Supreme Court of the United States again rejected without comment two petitions on behalf of Morton Sobell asking for a review of his case. The basis for these appeals was two-fold; that Sobell had been illegally kidnapped in Mexico, and that the prosecution had knowingly used perjured evidence in its case against him.

When the Supreme Court, the only court which can look into the trial record, rejected the newest appeals - Morton Sobell's wife and mother issued this joint statement: "It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done ... We turn now to the most powerful court, the court of the People. We know that those who have studied the trial transcript, the facts in the case, will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf. All those eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before - have received no answer ... History will award a verdict of innocence to Morton, but we must find that verdict now."

A national campaign, urging people to write and sign an appeal to our President, has begun. The President is asked to commute Sobell's sentence or to approach the Attorney-General to consent to a new trial.

It is not without significance that just as the two recent appeals came before the Supreme Court, the Justice Department gave an "exclusive" to Look Magazine (October 29, 1957) on the Sobell case. The article purports to answer questions that have been raised about the innocence of the defendants by "many loyal Americans". Actually, as Professor Malcolm Sharp of Northwestern University wrote, the material in the Look article was erroneous. What was of real significance was that the Justice Department appeared to be clearly on the defensive. Before the Supreme Court had reached a decision as to whether it would hear the case, the Justice Department tried to propagandize the American people. For this kind of conduct - a

scathing indictment was issued by the Milwaukee Journal: "The issue is the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the Justice Department in so obviously propagandizing just as the matter comes before the high court."

In addition, a Senate Investigating Committee - wondering how it could be that the Soviet Union could send two Sputniks into outer-space while we had sent none - decided to inquire of David Greenglass in Lewisburg Penitentiary ... the same David Greenglass who sent his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair. The Committee came out with a statement by David Greenglass that the Rosenbergs had given space-travel information to the Russians ten years ago. Are we to believe this? Are we to believe that we knew how to send a satellite around the earth before the Russians - ten years before - but that by stealing our "secrets", the Russians beat us into outer-space? Would any reputable scientist confirm such a story? And yet this statement was made by the same man who was the chief witness against the Rosenbergs.

May I bring the reality of this injustice closer to home, to our own state, by reminding you that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were framed in a labor case and that they spent some twenty-three innocent years in prison. Every time they made motions for a new trial - Billings says that paid government witnesses came forth to lie further about them. The Nation magazine editorialized recently: "A parade of governors in California refused to review Tom Mooney's endless petitions (although the governors would concede privately that there was merit in them.) It was not until Culbert L. Olson was elected governor in a campaign in which he stressed the case as an issue that Mooney finally won his freedom."

I wish it were possible for me to go into details of the Sobell case sufficiently this morning so that you might understand why I believe this case to be a gross miscarriage of justice. This, however, would take too long. All I can do as far as the specific legalities of the case are concerned is to comment on three important aspects of it.

The first concerns the arrest of Morton Sobell in Mexico City, in August 1950. Previous to this, alarming accusations were being made in public against William Henry Taylor, Harry Dexter White, Owen Lattimore. The atom-spy scare was being fanned to its height by the arrests of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass.

Will you join
in supporting the work
of Senator Jacob K. Javits
in his efforts to
bring about the passage
of the Civil Rights
Act of 1964?
Write a letter to
the Senator today.

Write to the Senator
at the following address:
Hon. Jacob K. Javits
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

place
stamp
here

Hon. Jacob K. Javits
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

"... of all the prisons in the United States, the worst hellhole of all is Alcatraz. . . . I have made report after report asking that the prison be closed up."

—U.S. Senator William Langer
Congressional Record, May 9, 1956

"He (Morton Sobell) is in Alcatraz prison, which is supposed to be for recalcitrant criminals, although the only way in which he has shown himself recalcitrant is in his refusal to denounce others as his accomplices in crimes which he has not committed."

—Lord Bertrand Russell

Honorable Sir:

I respectfully request that you use your good offices to have Mr. Morton Sobell transferred from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison while he strives to prove his innocence. No claim has been made that Morton Sobell is an incorrigible prisoner. I also agree with many other Americans that a prison like Alcatraz should not exist.

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

